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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man

September 10, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



A STUDY IN HEREFORD CHARACTER

Circulation over 65,000 Weekly



*Vast Fuel Resources
in the Province
of Alberta*

COAL

ALBERTA'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE

Although the production of coal in Alberta during the year 1918 was 6,148,620 tons, there would have been produced approximately twelve million tons if the mines in the Province had worked steadily and as there are approximately three million tons of coal imported from the United States into Western Canada each year, it will be seen that the mines in Alberta could more than take care of the present consumption in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The only reason why coal is imported into these provinces is apparently because a certain prejudice exists against Alberta coals. There is no reason whatever for this prejudice, and the proof of this statement is that a large number of people in Manitoba during the last two years have commenced to use Alberta coal, and practically all of them are quite determined that they will not resume the use of American coal.

By using Alberta coals in all cases

where American coals are being used, the output from Alberta would be increased approximately 50 per cent., and this would not only provide steady work for the men engaged in actual mining operations, but would also provide employment for a large number who would be engaged in connection with providing supplies for these operations, and also for the transportation of coal and other commodities and in building and repairing the necessary equipment and rolling stock.



Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

'Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None.'
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Parliament in Session Again

The Dominion's Lawmakers Have Re-assembled for an Extra Session—The Peace Treaty—By The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, Sept. 5. — Canada's peace session of parliament, which was formally opened on Monday, like the first war session of August, 1914, promises to be of brief duration. The first war session lasted but four days, while the peace session will continue its deliberations for at least five weeks, and will be brief only in a comparative sense.

In view of the fact that the speech from the throne dealt only with one matter, the ratification by Canada of the peace treaty, many people may wonder why the house should sit for several weeks, but when it is explained that members and senators cannot receive their full sessional indemnity of \$2,500 unless parliament has thirty days' work, the reason is clear. It will be recalled that there was a movement on foot during the regular session, which closed early in July, to increase the amount of the sessional indemnity. The matter was dropped towards the end of the session and it was understood at the time that the word had been passed to the members that there would be a short meeting of the house in the autumn, when a second indemnity could be earned without a great expenditure of time or energy.

Despite the meagre character of the speech from the throne parliament will have to deal with other matters than the formal ratification of the peace treaty.

The Soldiers' Votes

Already a demand has been made by the opposition for an inquiry into charges relating to the alleged manipulation of the soldiers' vote at the last general election. At the national liberal convention, in August, John Adamson, who was liberal candidate in Selkirk, Manitoba, produced some telegrams which passed between Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir Robert Borden and other people which, he said, proved the existence of a conspiracy to put the soldiers' votes where they were needed most. D. D. McKenzie, house leader of the liberals, has already given notice of a formal resolution demanding an inquiry. Whether or not the request will be acceded to by the government is at the moment a matter of conjecture, but the opposition move at least means a full-dress debate in the commons.

Aid for Western Distress

Aid for the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, whose crops were destroyed by drought, will also be a matter of discussion. Hon. J. A. Calder, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, who have been studying the situation, have returned to the capital and have made their report to the government. They will recommend a heavy appropriation to cover the cost of relief. Ten million dollars is mentioned as the suitable size of the vote for this purpose.

A noticeable feature of the session has been a drift of former straight supporters of the unionist government to the cross benches. J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro; William Buchanan, of Lethbridge; Jas. Douglas, of Strathcona, and Mr. Johnston, of Lost Mountain, are among those whose votes the government cannot count on with confidence in

the future. Mr. Burnham is a conservative protectionist, with radical tendencies in some directions, and his defection is regarded as having some significance, more particularly in view of the apparent determination of the old-time conservatives of Ontario to re-organize their party and to oppose the movement to create a permanent unionist party.



H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

The session is also remarkable in another way. Never before has parliament opened at Ottawa with the prospect of prorogation day coming around before ministers named during the recess can take their seats. But that is the predicament in which Sir Henry Drayton, the new minister of finance, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the new minister of agriculture, find themselves.

The by-elections, which it is expected can give them seats in the house, have been fixed for October 27, because it takes fully six weeks to prepare the new lists and the house is almost certain to rise before then.

Hon. Mackenzie King is in the same boat and is compelled to direct his forces from a seat in the galleries. The actual leading in the house is being done by D. D. McKenzie, while Hon. W. S. Fielding has left his seat on the cross benches to become Mr. McKenzie's desk man for the session. The situation is one which at least indicates that both

Mr. Fielding and Mr. McKenzie intend to give their support to the man who beat them in the vote for leadership at the liberal convention.

The Peace Treaty

An unique departure from the usual run of things was the adjournment from the address in order that other business might be taken up. It has been the invariable rule of parliament to deal with the address before touching other matters, but the desire of the prime minister to lay before the House the details of the peace proposals in order that members might have opportunity to study them, was deemed a good and sufficient reason for the adoption by the House of a new mode of procedure. Sir Robert spoke at some length on Tuesday after which the House adjourned until Thursday. In view of a report by the liberals for more time and information, the debate on the address and not the peace proposals was taken up, then the House resumed. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the liberals to regard clause ten of the treaty with some misgivings. By the terms of this clause it will be recalled the members of the League of Nations agree "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the members of the league." The liberals and W. F. McLean, want to know to what extent this will bind the Dominion to rush to arms when any member of the League of Nations is attacked. Their doubt as to the wisdom of Canada binding herself to guarantee the integrity of all members of the league is tempered by the knowledge that it really does not matter what the Canadian parliament does because we are committed by the notification of the British parliament to an observance of its terms. Nevertheless the prime minister told Mr. Fielding that the government would resign if parliament declined to ratify the peace terms; of that there is no danger, however. The senate after one day's debate has already adopted the necessary resolutions to make effective the consent of the Upper House.

The Premier's Statement

Sir Robert Borden, in his speech emphasized the point that at the peace conference he and his colleagues had maintained that Canada should occupy no place of inferiority.

"I stood," he said, "firmly upon this solid ground that in this, the greatest of all wars in which the world's liberty, the world's justice, in short the world's destiny were at stake, Canada has led the democracies of both of the American continents. Her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her efforts were unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice made her equally incapable of accepting at the peace conference, in the League of Nations, or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed in wealth, resources and population, no more complete in their sovereignty and far less conspicuous in their sacrifice." Opposition criticism during the debate on the address has hinged largely around the twin topics of the cost of living and our national expenditure. Of these I shall write in more detail next week.

How the Tariff Works

I WAS very much interested in reading the speech of John F. Reid, in The Guide of August 6, and particularly his reference to Mr. Stacey, of Fraser Valley, re the addition of 30 cents per box on apples owing to the protective duty of 90 cents per barrel. Now, sir, right here is the kernel of protection. The protected party is not satisfied with having a prohibitive tariff to protect him from competition with outside producers, but he must add the amount of protective duty to the price of his product.

Now I maintain that almost all classes of goods, and especially farm machinery can be manufactured as cheaply in Canada as in the United States. But a machine that is made and sold in the U.S. for \$100 and is protected in Canada by a 20 per cent. duty, is sold here for \$120, and sometimes more.

An article in The Guide of August 6, on The Tariff Burden, stated that the people of Canada paid \$18.45 per capita in customs duties in comparison to \$2.11 per capita in the U.S. This is certainly a considerable burden. But it is only about one-fourth of the burden. For every dollar the people pay the government in customs duty they paid the protected interests \$3.00, or a grand total of \$73.80 per capita. Or, in other words, in order to give the government \$147,631,454 customs tariff the people of Canada paid \$590,525,816.

Now the point that I wish to emphasize is this, that if a direct tax was levied to raise a revenue equal to that raised by the customs tariff, it would save to the people \$442,894,362.

Besides, it is a well-known fact that the manufacturers are not content with the addition of the duty to their price but often ask much more. As an example I quote the following experience: In 1914 I bought a pair of shares for a 12-inch Cockshutt gang plow, from a firm in Winnipeg. They cost me \$2.00 each or \$4.00 for the pair delivered at my local station. My local dealer, the Cockshutt agent, asked me \$7.50 a pair for the same shares at that time; he now asks \$9.75 for them. Now the shares I bought in Winnipeg were manufactured in the U.S., and, therefore, were dutiable, and yet I had them delivered to me at a trifle over one-half the price asked for the Canadian-made goods.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

The government-owned railroads in Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and elsewhere are rapidly being electrified.

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MODERATE CHARGES and
PROMPT ATTENTION

"Mail Your Watch and See."

Thompson *The* Jeweler
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

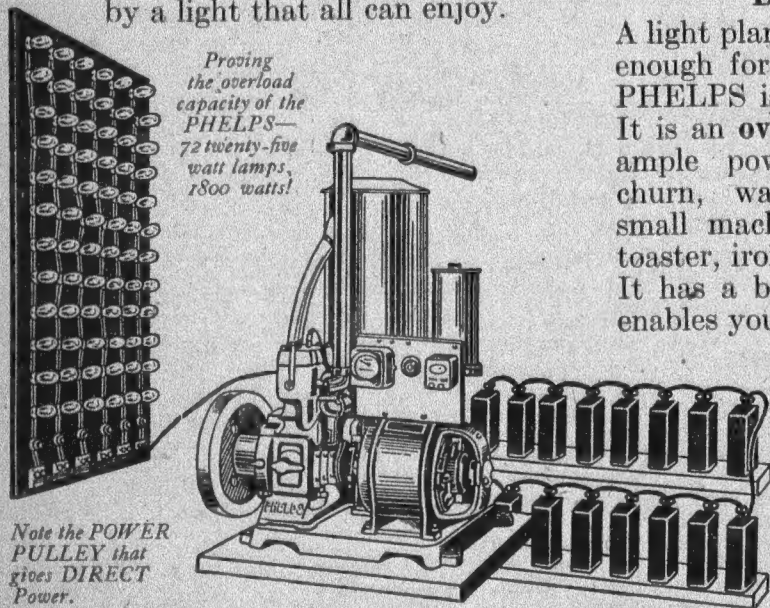
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Electricity even on the farm now—at low cost

ELECTRICITY that seemed so wonderful to the farmer, yet so unattainable, can now be had on every farm. More wonderful still, it's cost is low, averaging less than five cents a day. Most wonderful of all, this great achievement is now completely efficient, dependable in operation and **big enough** for every farm need. Through the **PHELPS** Light and Power Plant, farm life is made brighter, pleasanter and easier. No more bother with old-fashioned dim oil-lamps. No more handling of those dangerous coal-oil lanterns. Instead, a brilliant, clear convenient light, or power, just at the turning of the switch!

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Electricity is not a luxury any more than water; it is a modern necessity. The Phelps Plant has made the old oil-lamp as out-of-date as the ox-drawn wagon. It is to have such conveniences as the Phelps Plant brings—a brighter home, easier work, running water, convenient power—that many farmers, especially the younger ones, desert the country for the city. In the odd moments left at the end of each day's toil, you can read, your children can study, your wife can do mending—by a light that all can enjoy.



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Clean, Safe, Cheap—Takes the Drudgery out of Housework

None of the grease and grime with the PHELPS that was so annoying with kerosene lamps. A turn of the switch, and the electric bulb floods your room with brilliance—no smoke, no smell but a clean clear light. All the light you want. Anywhere in the house. No need to be careful and gingery—no danger of explosion and fire!

And all your outbuildings can be brilliantly illuminated. You can have good light in the barn. Chores needn't take half as long and can be done

Capacity 75 lights or equivalent for power

\$795⁰⁰

Complete with Batteries, f.o.b. Winnipeg
Manifold Light and Power Ltd.

better. Stock can be tended at night—at calving time, for instance. You can have bright light in your yard, in your outhouse, in the implement shed, down at the end of the lane, and, if you want, you can switch them all in or out from the kitchen!

A Complete Plant—with Electric and DIRECT POWER

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It has a big **POWER-PULLEY** that enables you to run the dependable h.p. engine direct—saving batteries and fuel.

Connected up with one of our Westco Automatic Pumps, it will give you **RUNNING WATER**—water at the tap like folks have in the city! From 200 to 400 gallons an hour.

You can have a bathroom in the house. You can let your stock have fresh water all the time!

The PHELPS is a complete plant—3 h.p. engine, with 1,500 Watt Generator. More than twice the capacity of ordinary plants. 160 Ampere Hour 16 cell Battery. It is economical—burns kerosene (coal oil) or gasoline. Cranks itself. Stops automatically. Big water tank keeps the en-

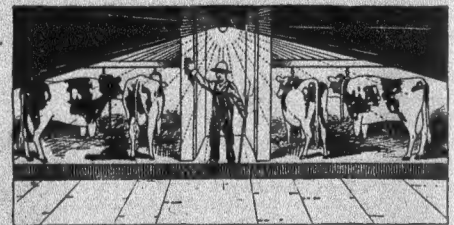


gine cool. No hand adjustment. Positive oil-feed keeps engine smooth-running and noiseless.

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Get the **FACTS**—Ask Our Expert Organization.

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The PHELPS has come quickly to the forefront—because it is the one plant big enough for farm duty, because it is sturdily built, because it is the best buy—a bargain.

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We are headquarters for information on all farm specialties. We'll gladly tell you all you want to know about the PHELPS Light and Power Plant. We've got literature for you that's mighty interesting—showing the big



overload capacity of the PHELPS, what it will do and how simple it is to operate. And remember this: you get so much more in the PHELPS that you'll be surprised at the low price! Write today.

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The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 10, 1919

Organized Farmers and Politics

The activity of the United Farmers of Ontario is rapidly becoming the outstanding political development in that Province. In several of the Dominion constituencies of Ontario the organized farmers have already nominated candidates, and it is more than likely that by the middle of September they will have made their nominations in at least half the Provincial constituencies. At the convention last week, which nominated Albert Hellyer as the farmers' candidate in East Wellington for the Provincial Legislature, one of the speakers said:—

Across the road from where I live was a lifelong Liberal, while I was a lifelong Conservative. We had always voted on different sides, although we should have realized that legislation which was good for the one was good for the other as well, and that legislation which was bad for the one was bad for the other.

The same speaker reminded the audience of how when last year in Manitoulin the first U.F.O. candidate for the Ontario Legislature stood for election (and was elected), he was opposed by the Premier of the Province and most of his colleagues, who went into that constituency and spoke against him, Attorney-General Lucas declaring that he was in favor of farmers being represented in the Legislature, but not in favor of their being "unduly represented." The speaker at the East Wellington convention continued:—

"Unduly," coming from one of the legal fraternity was surely good, when at that time lawyers were represented in the House in the proportion of one to 60, while farmers were represented in the proportion of one to 15,000.

As was shown in a recent article in The Guide there are in the House at Ottawa (which has 234 members) no less than 79 lawyers and only 32 farmers, though there are 1,559,459 farmers in Canada and less than 5,000 lawyers; and there is only one Labor man in the House at Ottawa, though there were 1,231,425 Canadians reported in the last Dominion census as being "mechanics and laborers." These are figures that provoke thought; at the same time the organized farmers' movement is not a class movement dominated by selfish concerns for class interest. A man need not be actually engaged in agriculture to be a whole-hearted supporter of the Farmers' Platform.

Not class interest but devotion to a clearly-stated set of political principles is the guiding motive of the organized farmers' political movement, which is working to secure the establishment of these principles in legislation for the welfare of all classes of Canadians. The only really educational work done by any organization in Canada since more than a quarter of a century ago in regard to the principles of true democracy and of social and economic justice and progress is the work carried on by and under the direction of the organized farmers, in the interests of the Canadian nation and the Canadian people as a whole.

To return to the situation in Ontario, The Guide notes that The Toronto Globe is alarmed seriously over the rise of the United Farmers of Ontario as a political force, and anticipates that after the approaching general elections in Ontario, the Legislature may have in it three groups nearly equal in number, representing the Liberal party, the Conservative party, and the farmers, respectively. The Globe wants a declaration from the United Farmers of Ontario as to which of the old party groups the U.F.O. group in the Legislature would decide to join with, in order to break such a deadlock.

For the U.F.O. to comply with the demand of The Globe would, of course, be for the U.F.O. to become part of either the Liberal party, or the Conservative party, forthwith. It seems entirely safe to predict that the U.F.O. will do nothing of the sort. Rather, the U.F.O. might put a similar question to The Globe and the Liberal party: in the event of the deadlock looked forward to by The Globe, would the Liberals in the Legislature support the farmers, or would they throw in their lot with the Conservatives? This is a question which is quite as much to the point as the question propounded by The Globe.

The Point of View

The Montreal Gazette, discoursing in its superior way about the tariff, says that tariff opinions are "largely based on geographical lines." It professes to be able to see only an "imaginary clash of interests." It says of the farmer:—

He is paying off mortgages and putting his savings in banks. He lives in comfort, and to speak of him as ground down by tariff taxation is merely platform piffle.

The truth about the farmers in large areas of the West this year is darker than the cheerful word-picture thus painted by the Montreal Gazette. The distress in those sections which have suffered disaster is extreme. But the Montreal Gazette is like the high financier who, after viewing Western conditions through the windows of his private car, hands out a roseate statement to the newspapers when he returns to the East.

No doubt the Gazette will now hasten to seize the occasion to say that the words quoted do not apply to farmers whose crops have failed, and to add that the tariff is not to blame for crop failure, and that everything in reason should be done for farmers who are in distress. The trouble is that the protected interests are willing to do everything for the farmers but get off their backs.

The People and Politics

It is often said that the people always get as good government as they deserve. When a Province, or the Dominion, has had a particularly corrupt Government, it has almost invariably been true that the politicians who were guilty of graft in the conduct of public business and of corruption at election times, had plenty of friends in the country who were ready to defend and justify their actions.

How often when some piece of jobbery has come to light in connection with a government contract, has been heard the remark: "I don't blame him, if he can get away with it! Most of us would do the same if we had the chance!"

Politicians do pretty much what their constituents expect them to do; and the low state of political morality in Canada in the past has been due largely to the low standard which the voters themselves have set up for members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers. If the people expect their representatives in Parliament to be self-seeking and to disregard the public interest, it is only natural that they should not be disappointed.

But on the other hand, if the people set a high standard for their representatives, if they act on the expectation that the men they send to Ottawa and to the Provincial Legislatures will deal with public questions in the highest interests of the people as a whole, they will find that their expectations will be realized. Naturally, in the latter case, a different type of man will be looked

for when candidates for election are being sought.

A totally different attitude on the part of the public is apparent in Canada today, in comparison with a few years ago. The old party man who was nominated by the machine because he could be depended upon to stay with this party through thick and thin, and who was supported at the election because he could be relied upon to reward his faithful workers with jobs and contracts, is not the popular figure he was a few years ago. What we want today is a body of voters who will expect and demand from their representatives true public service and an intelligent and informed zeal for the common good.

When it is known that a high standard is expected from members of Parliament and that disgrace and ignominy will assuredly follow a breach of trust, the right stamp of man will come forward and will be elected. There are some such men already in Parliament. The organized farmers' movement will be responsible for more such men being in Parliament after the next elections.

The Prince of Wales

When the Prince of Wales of three-score years ago visited Canada, the confederation of the scattered Provinces had as yet not been accomplished. Ontario was then known as Canada West, or Upper Canada. Indians and buffalo roamed over the vast expanse of Rupert's Land. The fur traders had no thought of the development of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, yet to be.

A great deal of history has been made in the three-score years since the future King Edward VII., then the youthful Prince of Wales, visited the Canada of that time. His grandson, the present Prince of Wales, after having been received with great acclaim in the cities of Eastern Canada since he landed at Halifax a month ago, is now, in the West, whose people will welcome him with no less sincere pleasure than has been manifested by the people of the East.

He is a young man who has won general liking and esteem by his unaffected manner and by the genuine manliness of which he has given proof. He carries a title recalling many a page of English history for six centuries back, a title that lives and moves in Shakespeare's pages, and in pages of English literature dating from long before Shakespeare's time, carrying us back to the romance and valor of the Black Prince, who was the eldest son of Edward III., and still farther back to the first Prince of Wales, whose father, King Edward I., showed him, a new-born infant, to the assembled Welsh at Carnarvon, telling them that their future King could not speak a word of English. The name of that Prince of Wales was Edward, which was the Black Prince's name, too, and is the present Prince's.

The West welcomes him heartily as the heir to the crown which is the symbol of the unity of the British Empire. He is a Prince of the right sort.

One More Protected Industry

The need for a public hearing being given to all requests for tariff protection is illustrated and emphasized by an incident connected with the recent Budget which is revealed in the article, How It Is Done, in this issue of The Guide. Few people, outside those directly interested, are aware of the fact that the amendments to the customs

tariff made at the last session at Ottawa established another protected industry in Canada.

By omitting three words from a certain item in the tariff schedule, tin plate, which hitherto has been on the free list, becomes dutiable at 25 per cent. under the general tariff, 22½ per cent. under the intermediate tariff, and 15 per cent. under the preferential tariff on goods coming into Canada from Great Britain.

Tin plate, the finished product of one industry, is the raw material of others, being used in the manufacture of tin cans, tinware and boxes of various kinds. Previous attempts have been made to secure a protective tariff on tin plate; but this has hitherto always been refused by the Government, on the ground that it was better policy to allow the canning and tinware industries cheap raw materials. At least, that was the reason given to the public; and it was undoubtedly in the interests of the public that manufactures of this class should be produced as cheaply as possible.

Now, however, a British tin plate firm, Baldwins, Ltd., of Swansea, has come to Canada, and the industry is to be protected. The natural result will be that the price of tin plate will go up. If it does not, then the tariff will not be of any advantage to the industry.

Baldwins, Ltd., it is announced, will employ several hundred men in the plant they have acquired at Toronto.* But what of the industries that are using tin plate and converting it into pots and kettles, fruit and vegetable cans, baking powder tins, and the thousand and one things that are made from tin plate? These things will all be increased in cost, and unless their makers accept the loss, which they are not likely to do, the cost to the ultimate consumer will go up.

If all applications for tariff protection had to go before a committee of Parliament and be submitted to publicity, the interests that will be injured by the duty on tin plate would have had an opportunity of being

heard and the effect upon the high cost of living might have been considered. But, like most increases of the tariff, this was secured by secret negotiation with the Government, and the Minister of Finance who was then in office, Sir Thomas White, did not deem it necessary to say anything about the matter in Parliament.

In Regard to Irrigation

It is not to be doubted that in the future irrigation will be an important factor in agricultural industry in large areas of Alberta and western Saskatchewan, in which it has not yet been introduced. The series of articles on irrigation by R. D. Colquhoun, of which the third is printed in this issue of The Guide, deal in an enlightening, comprehensive manner with this whole subject, which may truly be said to be one of national importance.

Suppose that one-half of the many millions of dollars squandered during the past decade and a half upon the construction of unneeded railway duplication across the least productive portions of the transcontinental vastness of Canada had been used for the construction of irrigation systems in the regions where irrigation is necessary, but which are as yet without it. Would not such an expenditure have been to the enduring advantage of Canadian agricultural industry?

At the same time, Canada's railway problem would not be a problem of such crushing magnitude as it is in the sum total of the national financial problems.

Our City-swelling Tariff

Says The Toronto Globe, in an editorial paragraph:—

Toronto's population has reached the half-million mark. The growth has been a good thing for many land owners, but is the average citizen any happier because the city is bigger?

We may rightly give the question put by the Toronto paper a wider compass, and ask

whether it is well for Canada and for the average Canadian to have the cities assume such swollen proportions and absorb so many of the people of Canada. Is the growth of cities like Toronto part of a right and sound Canadian national growth, or is it a development stimulated by a fiscal policy not in the interests of all the people of Canada, but for the special advantages of only a few of them at the expense of all the rest?

Sir Thomas White said during a Budget debate four or five years ago, that the purpose of the Canadian tariff was to build up the cities. Sir George Foster admitted in his place in the House at Ottawa several years ago that protectionist taxes were intended as barriers against trade. That is to say, they are barriers designed to promote Canadian manufacture by giving Canadian manufacturers a protected market in this country and making it possible for them to extort prices from the Canadian people higher than the fair exchange value of their goods.

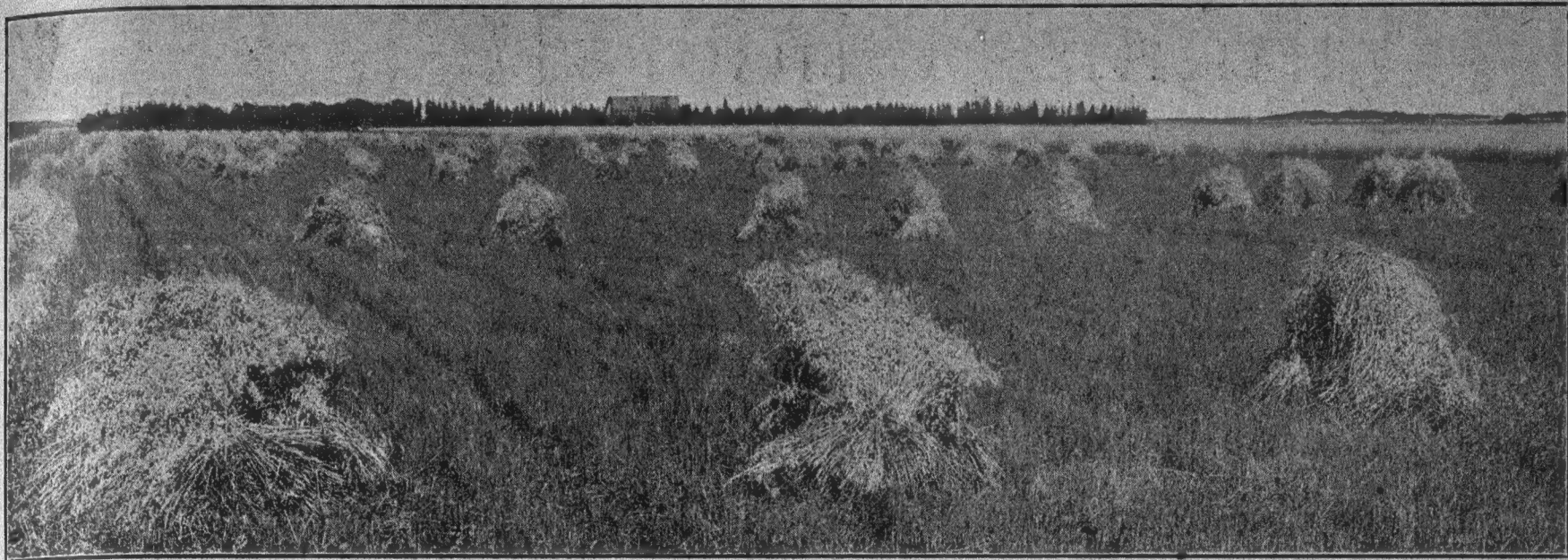
Is this a right development? Manufacturing in Canada can succeed rightly only as long as it is developed in right relationship with Canada's great sources of natural wealth, which are agricultural lands, pulpwood forests, mines, fisheries and water powers. Of these the greatest are the fertile soil and the rich grazing grounds of this country.

The basic national policy of Canada should be the fostering of agricultural industry. The prosperity of the country, its economic progress, its social welfare and its political advancement all rest finally upon the farmers. If the cities are built up at the expense of the farmers, if commerce and manufacturing are stimulated at the expense of agriculture, there will be a wrongly based and unstable prosperity, which may have a false glitter, but will not have enduring soundness.

There are many other industries necessary, in addition to agricultural industry, for the development of the best national progress and the truest national welfare; but supporting them all, more essential than them all, is agricultural industry.



Built for All Canadians, Not for Any One Class



A Manitoba Farm Scene. The Trees Provide Shade in Summer and Shelter in Winter, Besides Adding Greatly to the Market Value of the Place.

"THE FAIRVIEW IDEA" by Herbert Quick

*Reviewed Specially for The Grain Growers' Guide,
By Hopkins Moorhouse (Author of "Deep Furrows")*

UNCLE Abner Dunham had been driving good horses every day of his life for thirty years and he never felt as if he were driving unless he had a whip handy. That was why, when he bought an automobile at last, he had a whip-socket put on the dash of the car and carried a whip in it. The whole Fairview district laughed at him and called him a "mossback."

But, if there was moss on his back, there was none in his head when it came to common-sense opinion upon the problems of rural life. And if, in spite of the fact that he had a section of good land and plenty of money to build a home in town and live on the rent and the interest, he was so "eccentric" as to refuse to retire from the farm—well, he had his reasons for that, too. He failed to see how national life was to be made efficient by migration of practical farmers to the cities and of greenhorn back-to-the-landers to the farms. He observed that most of the farmers who got the fever to "retire" were dead or in bad health and that four years was about the average life of the retired farmer after he struck the city pavements. To Uncle Abner's mind this wasn't a particularly heroic way to die! Town-going families, after a quarter of a century of prosperous industry were thus being lost to rural life because of rising standards of wealth and no standards at all of enjoyment and culture—running away from the very thing their grandfathers and grandmothers pierced forests, forded rivers and dared Indians, wild animals, blizzard and drought, dearth and poverty to seek and find!

What was wrong? Why must this great transformation of a people be? What would restore the old feeling that farm life was the best life and farm people the best people? It takes a much abler man to be a successful farmer than to be a successful banker or lawyer. How can the possibilities of farm life be developed so that the life will provide a career for an intellectual man and a "better morale" in rural life be created?

These are a few of the questions which are asked and answered in "The Fairview Idea," by Herbert Quick, one of the new books which is well worth reading and having on every farmer's bookshelf. In some respects the book is similar to "The Brown Mouse," by the same author; it has the same keen insight into rural problems, the same thought-compelling originality and the same easy-to-read story flavor. In "The Brown Mouse," it will be recalled, Mr. Quick dealt more particularly with the rural school and the general community uplift that could emanate from its adequate development. In "The Fairview Idea" he has gone farther afield, covering many definite problems with which all farmers have had to contend. Thus, this "Story of the New Rural Life" tells

how to stay on the farm and get from farm life that "culture" which is the city lodestone to so many young people, and even parents, on the farms.

The upward struggle of the Fairview folks, their anxieties and pleasures, tragedies and comedies, their love stories and regeneration—these provide a story interest which holds the reader throughout. The story is told by the amusing and philosophical Uncle Abner, whose kindly yet shrewd old eyes miss little of the life about him. He has a habit of criticising himself along with his neighbors in quite a delightful way and the author has succeeded in creating in Uncle Abner a character whom one can't help liking.

The book is divided into ten long chapters, each dealing with its own problem, each introducing the special story of some one set of characters. In spite of this, however, the other characters of the neighborhood are woven into each chapter in such a way that the interest in all is cleverly maintained; so that the Fairview people walk through the pages of the book, and live and move and have their being till it seems as if the reader had been dropped into this rural neighborhood and proceeded to get acquainted with everybody as fast as he could shake hands.

Things began to happen in Fairview with the arrival of the Reverend Frank Wiggins and his wife, Daisy. The Rev. Frank was a young man who was not above dropping into "that sort of just-folks language that lots of starchy people call slang" and he did not believe that the missionary field was bounded on the north by Greenland's icy mountains and on the south by India's coral strand! He had made a study of the rural situation and he and Daisy picked Fairview, her old home, as the place for their experiment in curing home-grown evils. The country church was dying because the town preachers "could serve the Lord by wholesale in towns, but farmers were a retail proposition; and who can blame a man for laboring in the whole-sale vineyard rather than in the five-and-ten-cent line?" For that reason a rural pastor in the "dead-and-done-for church surroundings of the twentieth century" was more of a pioneer than the ministers of the prairie settlements in the middle of the nineteenth, as Uncle Abner saw it!

At any rate he let this modern pioneer have the ruin of an old brick church that had reverted to Uncle Abner under lease, when a Pennsylvania Dutch settlement broke up and left the district. And he let him have 15 acres of worthless marsh back of the church. This marsh would have been drained

off long before, except for old Abel Bohn, Uncle Abner's neighbor, who refused to let the water be drained onto his land. In no time the Reverend Frank had won over Abel, had drained the land, turned it into a nice little truck farm and rebuilt the church.

Uncle Abner had always carried his religion in his wife's name, like many others in the Fairview district, the people of which belonged to all sorts of denominations—by tradition mostly. Wiggins therefore made his church a community proposition and got everybody interested in promoting the welfare of the community and taking part in active plans; he got them so interested and so busy that there was no time for religious differences and everybody discovered that everybody else could be good neighbors and friends. He organized a baseball club and the boys flocked around him. Boy scouts, egg circle, beef ring, etc., were planned and the "church" was organized, and financed as if it had been a livestock association, "for the purpose of maintaining a house for the worship of God and the doing of such other work as shall be for the common good." Nobody was asked to change his religious belief; rather did the community associate to save from neglect the things in which all believed.

After the church, came the school. The Reverend Frank brought in Tom Whelpley, of Tennessee, as the district's "new hired man." And this long, weedy, natural-born agriculturist school-teacher proceeded to develop in connection with the new consolidated rural school a community interest in vocational training along lines which attracted official attention all over the country and became the subject of magazine articles and government bulletins. He was aided and abetted by the Rev. Frank Wiggins, and these "birds of a feather" harnessed themselves like a well-matched team to the Fairview neighborhood and pulled it out of the ruts in which it had been wallowing—the old ruts which have scared the life out of so many rural communities and thrown them into decay. The ruralized rural school and the truly rural country church which Fairview developed created a new sense of neighborhood and a growing culture. The club work and the many "school-home projects" wove together the interests of the younger generation and their parents and along with the practical money-value of the thing were created new and broader viewpoints and more kindly relations throughout the district.

But all this did not happen as off-handedly as it reads. There were cantankerous residents of Fairview, just as there are of every community. There

was this Abel Bohn, a left-over of the old Winebrennerian sect that once had owned the church building; Abel still believed in foot-washing. There was Henry Tulp, whose drunken brother, Adolph, was picked up by the Reverend Frank in the graveyard where he was having "the horrors"—picked up, cared for and nursed by Daisy Wiggins and finally made into the semblance of a man by the active part he was assigned to play in connection with the educational schemes of the minister and the school-teacher. There was also the rescue of young Clyde Bohn, Abel's son, who, with young Johnny Whipple, had been hanging around neighboring poolrooms more than was good for him; in fact, the two boys had it all planned to "run away," just as so many high-spirited boys have run away from the slavery of the farms in times past. But instead of winding up with a job in a livery stable and a bed among the horse-blankets back of the office, or a job as billiard-marker and "come-on" gambler in a poolroom—instead of that these two boys were enlisted by the Reverend Frank Wiggins as important members of the new Fairview baseball team and he got them so interested in things that they couldn't have been dragged away with a team of horses.

It is not the province of a reviewer to spoil a reader's enjoyment of a book by telling its story in detail. No bald outline of "the boys' revolt in Fairview" can do justice to the wonderful changes that were wrought merely by creating something interesting and profitable for the boys to do. Anyway, it needs to be told as Uncle Abner Dunham tells it—this story of Clyde and Johnny and their companions—with all the insight into the boy viewpoint and craving for Adventure-As-She-Is-Wrote. How in tarnation could a boy ever be a great inventor, author, actor or athlete in a neighborhood so utterly punk as Fairview! Not bad boys, these—just live boys with selfish parents who "gave" them calves, colts, pigs and lambs which automatically reverted to their fathers when they were marketable—just keen boys who needed adventure and a little spending-money of their own!—just self-respecting boys who needed work that they could look up to! And this they got when the new kind of rural school arrived in Fairview and the Fairview idea blossomed.

Then there is the "romance of a book farmer"—the love story and success story of Jeff Sharpe, the wild young Englishman who turned out so well that he became the biggest farmer in the district by taking advantage of "book knowledge" and using his head as well as his hands.

There is the "adventure in back-to-the-landia" in which Wilberforce Fogg, of Chicago, arrives on the scene "determined to get out of the soot and grime and slavery of the city" by

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Farming Under Irrigation

Don H. Bark, Superintendent of Irrigation Investigation for the C.P.R., Discusses in an Interview Some of the Problems being met and overcome on the Company's Big Projects---By
R. D. Colquette



Where Irrigation and Dry Farming Meet—Irrigation Investigation Farm, Brooks

IF you were to write to the United States Department of Agriculture for Bulletin No. 339, you would receive, in due time, a 60-page booklet, listed as a Professional Paper, and bearing the title "Experiments on the Economical Use of Irrigation Water in Idaho." Immediately after the title you would find the words, "By Don H. Bark, Irrigation Engineer, Division of Irrigation Investigations." A perusal of the bulletin would reveal that for four years Mr. Bark had charge of an organization covering the irrigated sections of Idaho, which had for its purpose a thorough investigation into the amounts of water required to produce ordinary farm crops in that state. That investigation made irrigation history. Recent works on irrigation have frequent references to it and do not hesitate to base conclusions upon its results. All of which explains why Don H. Bark is looked upon not merely as an irrigation expert but as an authority on the science of irrigation.

A few years ago the C.P.R. induced Mr. Bark to come up to Canada and take charge of its irrigation investigation and demonstration work. He is now located at Brooks where I recently used up several hours of his time discussing the problems of the irrigation farmers in the territory which he covers in his work. I also looked over his experimental plots, noted the manner in which his demonstration work is carried on, and talked with several farmers in his territory. Hence this article.

Like Medicine on the Shelf

"The conditions met with in our territory vary considerably," said Mr. Bark. "As you travel westward from Medicine Hat you will note a gradual change in climate. As the elevation increases, the mean temperature becomes lower and the rainfall greater. West of Gleichen you get into a district where the average rainfall is considerably higher and where irrigation is not needed in such large amounts or so persistently. The climate, however, is very erratic. Some years there is considerable rainfall. Some years there is practically none at all. But, as I often put it, irrigation is like medicine on the shelf. If you don't need it you don't have to take it, but when you do need it you are likely to need it mighty bad and unless you have it handy you may be put strictly up against it."

Some Alfalfa History

As an authority on alfalfa Mr. Bark has a reputation on both sides of the international boundary. On this sub-

ject he has contributed several articles to The Guide. It was to be expected, therefore, that the conversation would soon drift around to the great legume.

"Alfalfa is the basic crop of irrigation," he said. "On

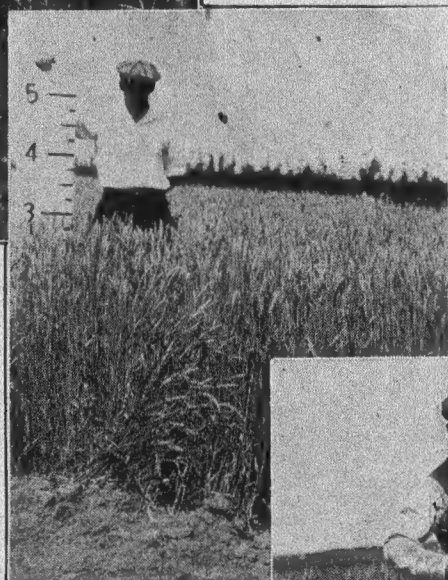
negative results. Any of Fairfield's Grimm that had been given anything like a chance had come through without killing. One farmer in particular had a splendid demonstration of the hardiness of this pure Grimm. He had a ten-acre field of common alfalfa. Across the end of the field he had sown a drill width of the Grimm seed. Then he had gone on seeding with the common. The common had killed out badly. On one side of the Grimm there was a 60 per cent. kill and on the other side a 30 per cent. mortality, but that strip of Grimm ran right across the field, up hill and down dale, with hardly a plant killed out. Several cases, almost as striking as this one, of the ability of the pure Grimm alfalfa to stand up under punishment were found. We therefore concluded that while under conceivable conditions Grimm might kill out it was enough harder than the common stuff that had been sown that we could count on it to put alfalfa growing back on its feet in that district.

Increasing the Alfalfa Acreage

"We now have a field man pushing the growing of al-



Alfalfa Seeded with Marquis Wheat, in the Coal-dale, Alta., District



Mr. Snelson, Irrigation Investigation Farm, Brooks, in a Plot of Marquis

it the success of irrigation in this country will ultimately depend. We have had some interesting and not altogether successful experience with this crop. Some years ago we brought in a large amount of alfalfa seed for distribution among the farmers in the Strathmore and Gleichen districts. The seed was hard to procure and we had to get it where it was obtainable. Then came the bad winter-killing years of 1916 and 1917. Much of the seed had been sold to us as Grimm, and no human being can tell Grimm from some of the other varieties of seed. Cold winters and spring chinooks put it to a severe test, and we had the discouraging experience of seeing a great deal of it killed out.

"After this experience we decided to investigate and find out whether pure Grimm was hardy enough to withstand the severest winters and the spring chinooks. In 1917 we discovered that in 1913 Mr. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Station, had distributed about 30 four-pound lots of pure Grimm seed to farmers in the district. So we got him up and did some detective work to locate that alfalfa. We only had the name and addresses of the farmers who got the seed to go by. There had been many changes and we couldn't find them all but we succeeded in locating some of them. A few of the farmers had not, of course, given alfalfa a square deal, but we found several patches that had come through the bad years without much injury.

"As a matter of fact, we found no



Irrigated Alsike, on the C.P.R. Investigation Farm, Brooks



H. B. McKinnon, of the Toronto Globe, in Irrigated Wheat, near Strathmore

alfalfa," continued Mr. Bark. "One of our schemes is to give out enough seed to plant an acre if the farmer will prepare his ground perfectly and follow directions in handling it. We have over 40 one-acre plots out and we are taking mighty good care that it is only the purest strain of the hardy Grimm that is being distributed."

Mr. Bark's department is handling the alfalfa proposition on both the C.P.R.'s big irrigation projects. He is multiplying it as rapidly as possible and getting the farmers to give Grimm a fair try-out in the hope of re-establishing their confi-

dence in this great irrigation crop. This year, about 8,000 pounds of seed was sold at 50 cents a pound, and much more could have been disposed of if they had had it. He has now 90 acres planted in rows for seed production. If it were as sure a seeding crop as wheat he would have a great deal more of it, but it must be acknowledged that it is a fickle seeder.

As a general rule a growth of at least six inches is left standing in the fall and it is not pastured through the winter. This is easily made up in the spring. The growth starts earlier when a good top is left on the crop as it goes into winter quarters.

A Promising Pasture Mixture

Mr. Bark is doing some good work in demonstrating the value of permanent pasture mixtures. One of these mixtures has given phenomenal results this year. It is composed of Kentucky blue grass, western rye grass, brome, meadow fescue, red top with white and alsike clover. The field carrying this mixture is nine acres in extent and there is a dry knoll above the irrigation ditch which occupies about one acre. The dry knoll hasn't accounted for very much this year, and the productive area of the pasture is, therefore, about eight acres. On this patch, up to the time of my visit about one month ago, 20 sheep and lambs, the equivalent of nine-and-one-half grown cattle, and the equivalent of from two to three horses, had been carried, and, in addition to this, 1,000 pounds of cured hay had been produced. This gives some indication of the enormous carrying capacity of properly-handled pasture under irrigation.

"There is nothing hit and miss about this pasture mixture," said Mr. Bark. "It is designed as you would design a bridge. It adapts itself to the season. The land also was carefully prepared, and every square foot is producing to its limit.

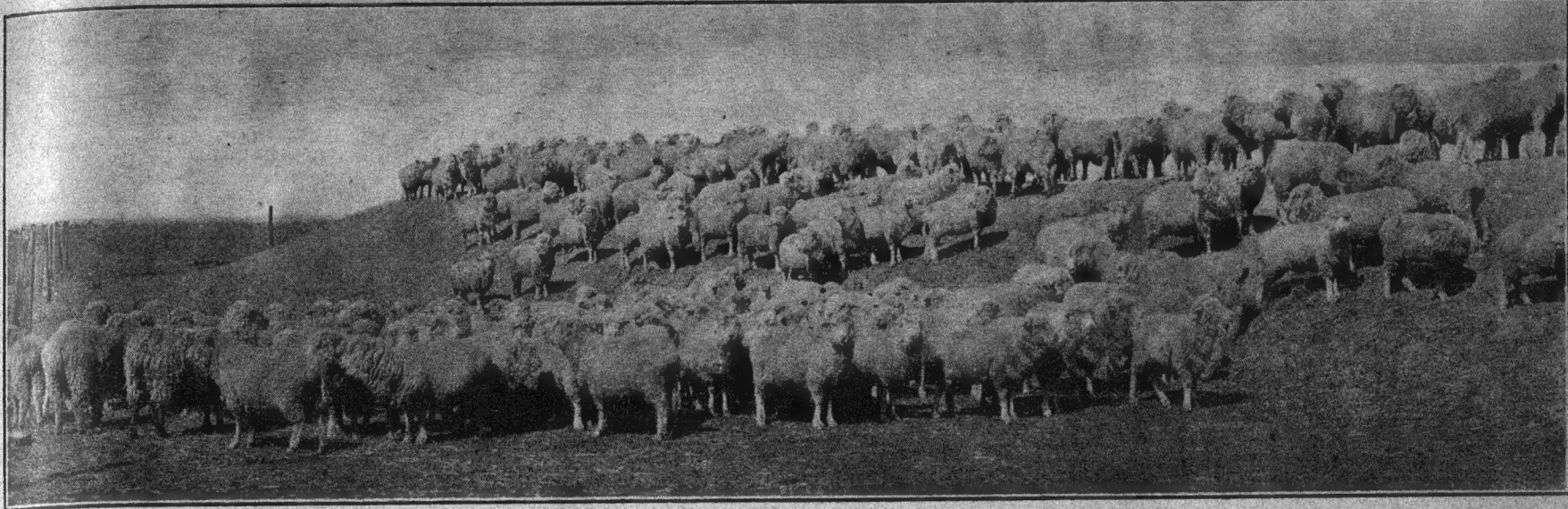
Principles of Irrigation Farming

Mr. Bark agrees that irrigation, introduced into a district which is more or less developed along dry farming lines, means a complete revolution in its agriculture. "Alfalfa will be the basic irrigation crop in this country," he said. "We will have to get around to it. And with the change in methods will come smaller farm units. Irrigation does not lend itself to extensive farming, but is essentially an intensive farming proposition. More work is required on the land, and everyone has his limitations as far as farming is concerned. We shall have 40-acre farms, 80-acre farms, and probably very few going over 160 acres in

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Below—Irrigated Alfalfa at Brooks. Sown May 29, Photographed Aug. 7





Sheep Adapt Themselves to Range Conditions. Though Developed in Closely-settled Countries They Are Found on the Furthest Frontiers of All Great Grazing Countries

Shall I Keep Sheep?

A Review of the Sheep Situation---The Management of Western Flocks---By J. McCaig

THERE is at present a condition of uncertainty among farmers with respect to going into new livestock enterprises. There is some anxiety with respect to what their returns will be for what they have to sell of any kind of product within the next two or three years. There has been some expectation of rather sharp reductions in farm commodities, but nothing of this kind has happened yet. Of course there has not been any chance to re-establish production since the armistice was signed and there will not be any chance of getting conditions settled with regard to the employment of our world population in production again until the year 1920. There are still large armies of occupation, and there is still a state of confusion as well as destruction in the European countries concerned in the war.

Farm Commodities Firm

There does not seem to be any near prospect of a collapse of prices. On account of the emphasis given to the need of production on the farms, it might be thought that the farmers were largely by themselves in deriving big prices for their produce, but this is not the case. The fact of the matter is that owing to the demand for all kinds of commodities and to the extension of credits by which buying powers were vastly increased, a totally new range of prices was set for all commodities. It is in the interests of governments, business houses and every person else to keep up the price of commodities while war debts are being paid, and there is no objection otherwise to the establishment of a new range of prices over against commodities if certain other adjustments are made. It would, obviously, be a hardship to labor if the price of labor did not advance so as to enable workers to support themselves at the same standard of living as before the war, and this is being done. Those in clerical pursuits, perhaps, have suffered more than any other cause from the increase in cost of all kinds of commodities, as their salaries have not gone up to meet the increased cost of living. Generally speaking, because everyone is a consumer, the business of hammering down the price of foodstuffs will be popular business, but there is no reason why there should be a very heavy slump in farm prices. This will apply to secondary products such as livestock which are made from the crops of the farm. There has been no evidence whatever of a reduction in the price of these things so far.

Sheep Products Should Continue High

Wool will probably be cheaper than it was last year. It may be 50 cents instead of 60 cents, but will not likely go below this. The price of wool seems to have more to do with the popularity of the sheep business than it should have, but it should only be regarded as a side-line in sheep-keeping. Even with wool at 60 cents a pound, a ewe will yield three or four times as much revenue in lambs in a given year as she will in wool, but there is a good prospect for good prices for both wool and mutton for years to come. The wastage of wool has been such that it will take four or five years to catch up, and it seems always hard to keep the sheep business going. The production of wool belongs primarily to open, unused areas, and as these become settled up and farmed, the wool output generally decreases. In Western Canada, during the last two or three years, this has

fill a place on the grain farms that could not be satisfactorily filled by cattle stock or by large numbers of horse stock. The right place for good mutton sheep, however, is on the farms for the sake of economy in the use of feeds, for the supply of wholesome fresh meat, for the cleaning of the farm and the giving of a handsome profit from wool and lambs.

Breeds Suitable for the West

The question of breeds on western farms is not very hard to decide. In the first place, we have to use what is at hand. Generally, there are about three types of sheep available; these are Merinos and Merino Grades, from the ranges, and these are about the only sheep that can be secured in numbers of 100 and up. These are generally good sheep for the money they cost. They should not be bought as a type to perpetuate on the farm but they are good rustlers and hardy and are

looking, uniform bunch of grades. In culling sheep of this kind in order to secure uniformity, it is rather strange that the need of culling does not decrease following the first cross. Each stage of improvement requires two years. The lambs that are dropped in a given year will take the place of their mothers in two years from the time they are dropped.

The next class of ewes available are good grades of the mutton breeds, such as three-quarters or seven-eighths-bred Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, Suffolks, Leicester or Lincoln. If these can be secured instead of the small range ewes, they are worth from 60 per cent. to 100 per cent. more money each than the range ewes. They give more wool, they will raise larger lambs on the average, will raise a greater number of lambs and will furnish a better quality of mutton than the others. These should give lambs weighing 90 pounds in October, as against 55 or 60 pounds for range lambs, and the best way in which to market mutton is as lamb, as it is produced on milk and grass and not on expensive concentrated feeds.

Pure-Bred Sheep Enterprises

The third class of sheep is the pure-bred flock. These represent a high average of improvement by selection and they display the fixing of characteristic breed qualities and markings which we already have in many stands of pure-bred sheep in Western Canada. We have a half-dozen medium-wooled sheep including the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Southdown and Dorset. We have Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswolds, Romney Marsh among long wools, a few Cheviots and a flock of Karakuls, besides some Rambouillets in the range country. Most people incline to the medium-wool sheep as they are well protected by their fleeces, and are supposed to be more active and hardy than the larger long wools. They are also rather better in quality of mutton. Among the medium wools, however, the larger kinds are preferred such as the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire and Suffolk. The Shropshires have been the most popular and had rather a long start on the other black-faced breeds throughout the whole of Canada, but they are being bred rather fine and we seem to have got more than our share of small ones in Western Canada from the tail-end of Canadian flocks. The larger sheep are preferred, not only on their own account, but for crossing as well. The Oxfords are perhaps slightly ahead



Sheep Also Have a Place Where More Intensive Farming Is Practised. Scene on an Ontario Farm.

perhaps not been the case. Sheep have increased on the farms faster than they have decreased on the range.

A rather interesting thing is happening in southern Alberta. The putting up of wire fences has made it hard to run big stock on the range, and it does not seem to be even as easy to run them inside of the fences, but there does seem to be good use for sheep on the grain farms of southern Alberta. They are useful for keeping down weeds and packing the soil on the summer-fallow, they likewise improve the fertility of the land, and they can be handled on the roughage of the grain farms quite satisfactorily. They can

safe breeders. Most of them raise only one lamb. If they are crossed with thick, heavy sires of the English breeds such as Oxfords, Shropshire, Hampshire, Suffolk or of the long-wooled breeds, first class lambs will be secured. The nondescript quality of the ewe seems to furnish the best condition for the expression of the good qualities of the ram. The results in any subsequent grading up are not so apparent as they are in the first cross.

A person who has to use these ewes should make up his mind what breed of English sheep he is going to grade up with and then stick to one breed so that in six years he will have a good-

Manitoba Grain Growers

What Are The Women Doing?

THE women grain growers, I mean. Why are they organizing? What, precisely, do they expect to accomplish? What is their objective?

The experience of the past three months bears out the statement that there are a great many men in Manitoba who, while they consider themselves very good grain growers, cannot answer these questions.

The purpose of this article is to convince these men that the women have a definite objective and that it is of such importance as to merit the careful consideration of every man, and of such superlative social and moral worth as to deserve his cordial endorsement and support.

The women grain growers are organizing to help in laying the foundation of intelligent, active, true-hearted, independent, non-partizan, and wholly democratic citizenship for the womanhood of the Dominion of Canada. They are under no illusion as to the difficulty of the task. But the extension of the franchise confronts them with the duty and they are girding themselves to undertake it. They look back to the time in the history of the movement, before women had any part in it when it was said of the grain growers of the West and their Ontario allies that "they are embarking on an effort to re-establish the proper functions of representative institutions for the people of Canada, and to renovate the whole system of national life." They believe those words have proved true in even a larger sense than the writer anticipated, and they look forward to extending the principle to its full application in the life of Canadian women, and to co-operating equally with men in the future development of democracy.

As becomes wise builders they are at the present time confining their attention largely to laying the foundations. And in this case the foundation must be laid wide and deep in the consciousness of the common people. Hence the women are concentrating on the practical task of getting together the rural women of western Canada. By five here and ten there—yes, and by fifties and sixties in some rural neighborhoods—they are seeking to arouse the civic and social consciousness and to employ that consciousness in such social and benevolent and educative activities as are possible at this stage. Perhaps two general categories may cover in a broad way the work they are doing: first, service for the well-being of the community; second, study for the fuller participation in national problems which must be faced in the almost immediate future.

With such principles and aspirations they are already proving of inestimable service both to the movement generally and to the particular local associations with which they affiliate. The vision of the new order of things has come to them, and with practical hands and brains they are laboring effectively for its realization. The local association that has not yet enrolled the women of its community is simply stagnating so far as really participating in the main work of the movement. It is not too late yet. They are waiting to be enrolled today.

That the work of the women may again be brought to the minds of our people generally we quote in full the objects as stated in the constitution:—

They are defined as "those of the association as a whole and more particularly:—

"1.—To extend the influence and increase the power of the association by special effort to enlist the support and sympathetic co-operation of the women and girls of our rural communities.

"2.—Assisting the association in providing training for leadership for the young people of the rural communities.

"3.—The enrichment of rural life socially and intellectually by study, discussion, social intercourse and wholesome, well-balanced recreation.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

"4.—Education of women and girls for the responsibilities of community life and of democratic citizenship generally.

"5.—Making more adequate educational facilities of the rural boys and girls, and the securing of more intimate relationship between the school and the other units which make up the community.

"6.—The safe guarding of the fundamental rights of women and children by more adequate and just legislation, both Dominion and provincial.

"7.—Better provision for the safe-guarding of public health, especially of children, and the securing of more adequate medical and hospital facilities for rural districts.

"8.—The maintenance and defence of the home as an institution.

"9.—Co-operation where possible with all organized forces, spiritual or material, which are working for the greatest good of the country and its people.

"10.—Larger emphasis upon the finer things of life—the things that are more excellent."

Already Accomplished

Facts are stubborn things. Here are a few of them for the grain grower who doesn't think there is any need for women in the organization.

While they have not been blowing any trumpets about their work, a little judicious quizzing elicited the following facts of work done up to date. They indicate that the women are vindicating their right to an equal place with men, and they prove fairly conclusively that the places that ignore them are going to be worsted in the race.

Since the new year, directly in connection with the work of the women's general secretary, 46 meetings have been held, ten new women's sections have been organized, preliminary work done at four other points and general help given to the campaign which cannot be tabulated in figures. But a very important part of the work done has been the enlisting of other helpers. Several district directors of the women's section have rendered splendid service, and in all 23 women's sections have been added to the 42 with which the year 1918 closed. Including with these the women added to the general membership, it is a conservative estimate, that the women have added 500 to the membership of the association since last December.

With 65 working women's sections organized the staff are counting definitely on running the total up to 100 before the year closes. As one of the optimists puts it: "That is only three in each director's district." Great things are being expected of the women directors, and there is every reason to expect that they will measure up to the demand. This fall will give you your opportunity to go out and help them. It is well worth while. Go to it.

Why Did You Join?

It may be admitted that individuals enter the Grain Growers' Association from various motives. But there is one motive that should never be absent and which should always take precedence of all others. That is the ideal of uniting with others for the accomplishment of a great and enthralling project of social and economic reform. The farmers are organized to bring about certain changes which are urgently needed in the life of our time in order that injustices may be overcome and that life for the rank and file of our people may be placed on a higher level.

How pitifully trivial and selfish in comparison is the view of the individual who comes in merely with the hope of getting for himself a few cents or a few dollars advantage here or there,

and who has no thought at all of contributing to the realization of a great and beneficent enterprise.

Does anyone hint that such views are too idealistic and altruistic and visionary? Such a remark merely indicates that the speaker is not in touch with the men and women who are the moving spirits in this movement both locally and generally. They are people who have the vision and the purpose and who are finding it among the supremest joys of life that they are associated in a work so eminently worthy the devotion of the human spirit. In spite of the cynics and the individualists there is still genuinely unselfish goodwill among men, and there are many who are finding splendid exercise for that spirit in the farmers' movement in Western Canada. The best grain grower is the man who comes in not for what he can get but for what he can do to help.

Thinklets

A local minister was discussing with his bible class progressive social ideals, and advised them even if it should cost them the price of a meal to provide themselves with a copy of Bellamy's *Looking Backward*. It is an old book now, but a good many grain growers would enjoy the thrill and the vision. Take the minister's advice.

The latest thing in propaganda is the grain growers' visit. That is to say, the farmer—perhaps he is a local director—hitches up his Ford or such other car as he may possess and takes his wife and family for a friendly social visit to a neighbor two miles or 20 miles away with the definite purpose of talking up the movement and what may be done locally to make it still more really a going concern. The grain growers' visit is great. Try it after threshing.

Have you ever as a loyal grain grower, sat down and asked yourself such questions as these? Is there something that I as an individual can do for the advancement of the cause? Do I believe in it enough to take definite personal action for its advancement? Am I willing to do the thing which I clearly see it is possible for me to do in order to help it? Having asked them, answer each one with a definite and enthusiastic "You bet," and go to it. The Manitoba association needs 500 people to do that this fall.

One of the alert ones remembers that a good deal of amusement was added to the Neepawa district convention at Gladstone last winter by a quartette in costume, and suggests that they be invited to give it at Brandon, in January. It would be quite in line with the kind of thing Neepawa does if a donation of two or three such numbers were made to the annual convention program. The other districts or locals that purpose volunteering such things will do well to get in early and avoid the rush. Think about it.

Teams

Not least among the attractive features of the farmers' movement are the many splendid examples of delightful personal association in its varied forms. In many of the locals which have been conspicuously successful the success has been largely due to the whole-souled collaboration of two men who have seen the opportunity of service and have been willing to devote time and energy to the work. To be sure there are many cases where more than two have co-operated, but the number of splendid "pairs" in the province is very notable. Here is a young farmer, who, just a year ago began to think about the movement. Almost as soon as he began

to think he began to work, and his work brought him into contact with an older man whose lead he found it agreeable to follow. For six months they have been a most effective team, the younger man with cordial and affectionate admiration referring to the older as his "daddy" in the grain growers' movement. Here is another pair, one a president and the other a secretary who have been working together for five years. They are both Scotch, though one of them was born in Manitoba. They have led their local especially in co-operative dealing. Each has been willing to devote time and energy to serving the community. When one is not on hand the people are sure the other will be—and the results are worth while. Here are two young district officers, both new to the work, but both inspired by the vision of the possibilities of the work, and out day together in the energetic prosecution of the task of stirring up and organizing a district that in many respects is specially discouraging. A great team and they are making good.

And so on in scores of local groups the twos and threes of congenial spirits—often men with varied and diverse pasts, but inspired by the vision of the new and better time, and of the association as one of the most effective agencies in bringing it about—are working and rejoicing in their fellowship and their work. And thus the unifying process of the movement goes on, for nothing so draws the hearts of humanity together as common devotion to a noble humanitarian purpose. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

Angusville Optimistic

The local secretary of the Angusville association writes as follows:—

"With regard to Angusville branch in general we are going ahead but slowly. We now have 46 members. Forty of them are fully paid-up members which I think is the largest membership since the branch was organized, but we want more and yet more, and the only way to get them is to stir them up and bring them together with a well-advertised meeting and some good, live speakers. The same applies to the women's section. I don't see why we can't make Angusville one of the largest branches in this district if we can only get them all working together. I might say I wrote the Hon. T. A. Crerar, in July, asking him to address a meeting of the association in Angusville. He wrote me saying that owing to pressure of business he was unable to do so just then, but would be pleased to address one after harvest. Now the Hon. T. A. Crerar is well-known in these parts and people would go miles to hear him.

"I would like to ask if you could arrange for a speaker to address a meeting in the Galician settlement north of Angusville, on the same day as the one in Angusville. These people are joining the Angusville branch. There are now 16 paid-up members and a good chance to get 50 more from that district. I was asked by one of the members to try and arrange for this meeting. I hope you will give it every consideration."

A Good Stroke of Work

A few months ago the Verona local Grain Growers' Association made up its mind that one of the things needed to complete its organization was the establishment of a Women's Section. The matter was taken up energetically and the result was that without any dependence upon outside assistance this important addition was made. The section was constituted on March 18, and the association never did a better stroke of work. The new machinery is working harmoniously and effectively; good discussions are being held and new members are being added every month.

A hundred other local associations in the province could do this within the next three months with untold benefit to themselves and to the movement in general. Will you take the matter up in your own local and get it going?

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Honor Returned Men

A reception for the returned soldiers of the district was given by the River View G.G.A. The following returned soldiers were present: Messrs. Rankin, Gifford, Wyatt, Lee, Hulme, Moffatt and Maybee.

A bountiful supper was provided by the lady members of the River View local after which the concert was opened by all singing O, Canada.

The president then made a few remarks on the occasion of the meeting, referring to what had been accomplished by the men of the district, making special reference to three in particular—Lieut. Atkey, who brought honor to the district having won the M.C. with bar to same; Mr. Sloman, who lies in France; Harold King, who is crippled for life. Also three more whose names must be mentioned: Messrs. Dyer, Young and Jones, who also lie in France.

An Interesting Program

Mr. Harry, secretary of the association, then followed with a short address on the same lines; after which the following program was proceeded with: Unanimous reading, Mr. Reynolds; song, Mr. Walker; recitation, Mr. Blue; song and chorus, Morton Barnsley and school; song, Mr. Howell; recitation, Miss Eva Ringland; whistling duet, Brandon boys; song, Mrs. Pritchett; song, Misses Pearl and Ivy Rankin and Eva Ringland; recitation, Mrs. Herd; spring song, Little Tots of Eagle Butte School; recitation, Mr. Blue; song, Jackie Shaw; song, Mr. Gieves; recitation, Miss Agnes Rankin; song, Mrs. Kenyon; song, Mr. Barnsley; recitation, Mrs. Ringland; song, Mrs. Herd; song, Mr. Gifford; recitation, John Ringland; song, Mr. Barnsley; recitation, Harry Ringland.

Although everyone acquitted themselves with honor, special mention must be made of the school children. Pearl, Ivy and Agnes Rankin, Eva Ringland, Jackie Shaw, Harry and John Ringland and Morton Barnsley. Recitations and songs were excellent and reflected great credit on Mrs. King's training.

The wee tots in Spring Song were more than excellent. The Brandon boys showed special talent in their duet. Mrs. Kenyon sang The Garden of My Heart very acceptably, and responded with an encore. Mr. Gifford certainly took the house with Sergeant Brown, which was vociferously applauded, and responded to with Qui, Qui, Marie; which was so heartily received that he was obliged to again respond with Take Me Back to Dear Old Blighty.

The concert was a grand success, the only thing to be regretted, the hall was too small to accommodate all who came, and shows that when the River View G.G.A. undertake anything they have the energy and talent to carry it to a successful finish.

Disappointment was expressed that Mr. Hulme (a prisoner for two-and-a-half years in Germany) arrived too late to give an address on his experience. The balance of the night was spent in "tripping the light fantastic" until Old Sol appeared.

Annual Plowing Match

Haleynia's annual plowing match was held recently. The weather was favorable, and a large number of visitors attended. The land for plowing was staked out on the farm of Mr. Soloway, while the sports were held on the grounds of C. H. Orchard. Nine plowmen entered the competition, and the quality of the plowing testified to the skill of the competitors. The judges were Prof. J. Bracken and J. Raynor, of the Saskatchewan University.

After the plowing, the sports began. These consisted of a football match, between the rival teams of Haleynia and Borden, which resulted in a victory for the home team. A keenly-contested baseball game was also held, when Borden turned the scale by scoring a victory, and in a tennis tournament, when Borden again scored. These, with races for the kiddies, and a plowing contest for the ladies, made a most enjoyable finish to the series work of the day.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman
Regina, Sask.

The ladies' contest consisted of driving a four-horse outfit between two stakes and plowing a strike-out with a game plow. The first prize in the ladies' plowing was awarded to Mrs. Geo. Orchard, who made a very good strike-out; while the second and third prizes were won by Miss Nora Castle and Miss Ethel Orchard. The challenge cup was won by Fred Saunders, with a score of 91 points. Mr. Saunders also won the special prizes for the best strike-out and the best crown.

The prize in the walking plow class went to Hugh Sutherland, with a score of 90½ points. Mr. Sutherland also won the special prize for the best finish. Fred Chatfield took the prize in the class for those who have never plowed in a match before. Arthur Orchard was awarded the prize for the best four-horse plow outfit.

A Strenuous Year

In a recent issue of the Kerrobert Citizen the following report from the Prairiedale Grain Growers' local appears:—

"A determined effort is being made to awaken renewed interest in the Prairiedale G.G.A. local. The work accomplished by the local during the past year has not been very strenuous, and it has been realized that, with strong locals at Major and Dewar Lake, but little could be done in the commercial line. However, it is now dawning upon the members that every dollar raised by dues or otherwise and forwarded to the Central organization is well invested. The Central organization needs money. The secretary, J. B. Musselman, is one of Saskatchewan's ablest men. He is leading the association and directing its movements in a just and noble cause. Every dollar sent to the Central association is used for the advancement of the farmers' interests. A G.G. local means that the members have free legal advice, better standing with the banks, cheaper goods, the advantages of co-operation, increased social privileges, and a voice in political matters."

Rally at Kelliher

Fred Ironsides, of Kelliher, in reporting the recent rally of the Horse Lake local, says:—

"The annual picnic and political convention rally of the above local was held on the picturesque grounds of Eastward S.D., and was an unqualified success. The weather was perfect and a very large number of grain growers and their friends were present. A. G. Hawkes, the genial vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, made a great speech on the present situation, who touched on the great work done by the legal bureau, and the great need of closer co-operation between the farmers of Canada and their labor friends, and returned soldiers."

"A. E. Smith, manager of the Canadian Co-operative Company Limited, Kelliher, made out a good case for co-operation. The local talent also performed, and nearly \$400 was pledged during the day for campaign funds if needed."

An Encouraging Report

Murray Hall, secretary-manager of the Eyebrow Grain Growers' Association Limited, sends for publication the following encouraging news item:—

"At a general meeting of the shareholders of The Eyebrow Grain Growers' Association Limited, held on Tuesday, June 24, an unanimous vote of confidence was the support given the board of directors in their venture into the general store business."

"A drive for capital stock, to raise the capital to 10,000, was endorsed and begun at the meeting, and is being followed up by the manager and direc-

tors making a personal canvass of the district."

"From the enthusiasm and confidence displayed they will not likely have any difficulty in going over the top."

Debate On Consolidated Schools

The Tuxford local recently held a debate on "Resolved, that we organize a consolidated school district." The affirmative won on points. Above 200 people were present and all seemed to enjoy the debate and music which was furnished by local talent. The local intends putting on other meetings along this line, and a real interest is being taken in the work that is being done by the organization.

Activity in Kindersley

Much activity has been in evidence amongst the grain growers of the central part of Kindersley constituency during the last two months. Several new locals have been formed and others re-organized, with the result that the locals in the territory surrounding the town of Plato are sending some 23 delegates to the Rosetown convention on the 27th. A representative union meeting was also held at Plato on the 18th, instant, which was well attended, and at which the district director, W. T. Hall, and the director of the Women's Section, Mrs. Taylor, were present.

The farmers of this vicinity, the south central part of Kindersley constituency, are apparently strongly behind the movement for political action, and are, from the tone of the discussion at the Plato union meeting, determined that their candidate for parliament at the next federal election shall be a bona fide farmer.

Hazlet Annual Picnic

The annual Hazlet picnic was held on Friday, June 20, on the school grounds. Although the day was intensely hot the attendance, both afternoon and evening, was good. The main features of the afternoon were a fish pond, donated and managed by Mrs. W. A. Couch and Mrs. King, which proved a great attraction for everyone. Children's races, a baby contest, and a baseball match between Antelope Lake and Hazlet resulted with a score 14 to 18 in favor of Hazlet. The proceeds from the lunch, dance, fish pond, a pair of ducks, donated by Mrs. H. Couch, and a beautiful hand-embroidered table runner and sofa cushion, donated by Mrs. King, amounted to \$108, which the W.G.G. intend using for local purposes. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to all those who helped to make the day a success.

Four Thousand People Attend

Mrs. John J. Funk, of Langham, sends the following very interesting account of the Glen Eagle picnic, which was held on July 9:—

"Glen Eagle picnic grounds, 30 miles south-west of Langham, was the scene of a monster gathering of grain growers on Wednesday. Over 4,000 people were present, and amongst the attractions was Lieut. McClelland, the pioneer air-pilot of Saskatchewan, who thrilled the spectators with wonderful feats amongst the clouds above Glen Eagle. All sorts of races were staged, and five baseball teams fought their battles on the diamond. In the tournament the Langham boys were winners of the first money."

"Refreshments were served from booths, and a big barn dance concluded the festivities. The Glen Eagle Grain Growers' picnic is an annual event."

The Swift Current Herald contains a column report of a big rally by the Success G.G.A. in that city recently. The meeting was held in De Mar's hall. The proceedings were presided over by John Maher, who urged the farmers to stick together. He referred to the decision of the grain growers to take political action as both timely and necessary.

Mike McLahlin then reviewed the events of the general convention, especially emphasizing the four important resolutions, viz.:—Increased membership subscription, cash capitalization of trading department to the extent of \$500,000, the fixing of wheat price, and taking of direct political action.

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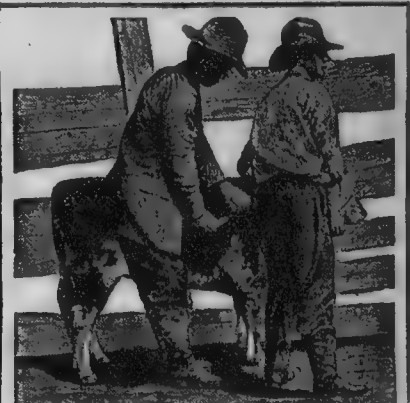
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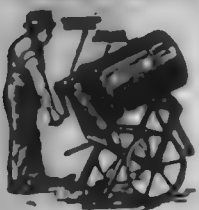
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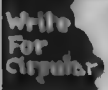
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United Farmers of Alberta

Supplementary Revenue Act

At our last meeting the following resolution was passed:—
"Whereas, the Supplementary Revenue Act as originally passed discriminated against rural land by imposing thereon taxation amounting, in some cases, to five times the amount imposed on urban land assessed at the same value; and, whereas, the amending act to take effect on the first of January, 1920, again discriminated by retaining the lower rate on urban land and conferring legislative powers on the Lieutenant-governor in council, under which he may fix whatever rate of taxation he may deem necessary on rural land; now we, the United Farmers of Alberta, of McCafferty local, condemn the provincial legislature for abrogating its legislative functions, to cease to discriminate against rural land, and to place under this act urban and rural land on a basis of equality."—J. W. Trotter, secretary, McCafferty U.F.A.

Midnapore Organized

A new local of the U.F.A. has been organized at Midnapore, about six miles from Red Deer Lake, under the direction of M. W. Molyneux. The local starts with a membership of nine. James Mangdon was elected president, and J. S. F. Lee, secretary-treasurer.

M. W. Molyneux, and W. J. Elliott, attended and assisted in the organization. Everyone was very much interested in the way that Mr. Elliott explained the workings of the livestock department.

Other Locals Please Copy

Our membership is now 87, and we expect to get enough to reach the hundred mark this month. We are now holding meetings every two weeks, alternating Brutus and Bingville. We have found this necessary as our members live too far apart for one meeting place. They expect the poor secretary to attend the meetings in both places, no matter who else fails to do so. But to show their appreciation the local gave a basket social and presented him with a life membership, and a roll of bills that looked like a senator's salary.—S. S. Boyd, secretary, Brutus Local.

Co-operation at Millet

We have been doing propaganda work, working up to incorporation for some two years back. We completed the final legal steps about April 1, last. Owing to the freeze-out last year and the dry weather early in the summer, money is scarce, so we have, up to the present time, only sold 17 shares at \$25 each. We have put in a small stock of groceries and are running a retail store in conjunction with a cream-buying station. Our directors, at their last meeting, decided to rent a space, 16 feet by 36 feet, which will make a good store, with about \$150 worth of fixtures. This arrangement is only temporary until we can have time to get more capital together, and build to suit ourselves.—N. M. Howes, manager, Millet U.F.A. Co-operative Association Limited.

New Button Pleases

Many thanks for the life membership button. It is quite the neatest and most attractive button I have seen. I will certainly do all I can to boost life membership.—Walter H. Parly, Alix, Alta.

I am in receipt of life membership button. I shall be very pleased to wear this and you are assured of my co-operation and support in encouraging others to do likewise.—John J. Gaetz, Red Deer.

Political Notes

Last Saturday night I arranged a meeting at the Haig local, ten miles north of Suffield, and must say was more than pleased with the members that turned out. A number of ladies were present, and, after the meeting, kindly provided us with a splendid lunch, which, I can assure you, was

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H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alta.

appreciated. The ladies of this neighborhood will meet with the men at their next meeting and will then decide whether they will join the men or form a U.F.W.A. They seemed more in favor of the former. The president and secretary, Mr. Thompson and D. Christie, are two live wires, and with good support from the members will make this local a success.—P. H. Wedderburn, political director.

Our members are still keen for political action, and our district director, P. H. Wedderburn, keeps hot on our trail in his efforts to promote the cause and ideals for which as citizens and U.F.A. members we are working.—S. S. Boyd, secretary, Brutus Local.

At our last meeting the constitution of the U.F.A. Political Association was read and discussed, and all members in this district are giving it their hearty support.—Frank A. Clements, secretary, Alliance Local.

The political campaign was very successful. We have 40 new members and The Guide in every farm house that can read English, and we are not quite through yet.—L. C. Bryant, secretary, Ray U.F.A.

Dues For Central

Secretaries are requested to send in any dues they have on hand for the Central office.

Any dues accumulating from month to month should be paid over—that is, the proportion which is designated for provincial work—at least quarterly. It is a mistake from every point of view to leave the collection of dues till the end of the year.

U.F.A. Briefs

McCafferty local has a membership roll of 91. We held our annual picnic, June 26, and after paying all expenses had a balance of \$50 to the good for campaign funds. We have two meetings each month.

Our local, although only boasting half the membership of the old local, is enjoying a prosperous year, if the social side of a community counts for anything.—J. A. Blust, secretary, Milk River Valley U.F.A.

Brutus is developing into a strong local. They are a live bunch around there.

We are still alive and that is something to be thankful for when we consider we have had three dry years in succession. We are not only alive physically, but fraternally, for we go up, and we come down, but the U.F.A. local still continues to live, so that, with patience and confidence, we are sitting tight, not doing a great deal locally, but with our eyes and ears open waiting to see what is coming next in the march of progress.—John A. Graham, secretary, Sexton Creek Local.

Big Valley local is going strong. We unloaded a car of twine and are ordering one or two cars of lumber right away for graneries, there being excellent crops in this district.

Rice Sheppard reports that he attended a U.F.A. picnic at Carvel, where he addressed a large number of the farmers of the district. The picnic was a great success, and it is hoped that the local will get a number of new members as a result.

Don't you think the U.F.A. should have an auto shield badge, like they have in Manitoba? When I was a boy I used to hear some people say:—

"Early to bed,
Early to rise,
Never get drunk,
But advertise."

—John N. Stuart, secretary, Big Valley Local.

It was decided at the last meeting that each member should bring in a new member for the next meeting, and I am in hopes our local will soon grow a little stronger.—William Jamieson, secretary, Frog Lake local.

A local of the U.F.A. was organized at Craigmyle by Mr. Lund and M. Blore, to be known as the Finneton local No. 437. F. G. Thompson was elected secretary.

Westdene local proposes to erect a stable, and also hopes to handle some coal and supplies co-operatively in the fall.—W. E. Kilduff, secretary.

On May 5, the Olds membership stood at 184.

At a meeting held in the Arm Lake S.D., held by Director Spencer, the Arm Lake local was formed. L. W. Davis has been appointed secretary.

Emil Ranstad, secretary of Donahoe local writes "We have been a queer sort of bunch since we organized last July, but our intentions have always been good, and every member's interest is growing keener for the good work. We have had a number of good meetings this year since the annual convention at Edmonton. All of our 40 members are looking forward to the proposed political convention."

A very pleasant event occurred at Seven Persons when some 12 members of the U.F.A. with teams and machinery pulled on to the farm of Mr. Samuelson, who recently went through an operation, and by eventide had practically completed his plowing and seeding.

Everything is moving along smoothly with Albert local.—S. S. Sanderson, secretary.

Halcourt U.F.A. have held a very successful meeting. Many important topics were brought up and discussed in detail, among which were co-operative buying, U.F.A. political action and municipality organization.

Think that our effort will be more successful with the approach of the railroad, for then co-operative trading will be made easier, and there seems no union argument more attractive to the average farmer than successful co-operative trading.—Otto Bernstein, secretary, Friedenstal local.

Our Co-operative Association is making rapid progress now.—R. S. Law, secretary, Claresholm U.F.A. Co-op. Association.

We have now 35 members on our roll call, among which are some real hustlers.—W. B. Markel, secretary, Olivale local.

We have now reached a total of 119 members. Mrs. Kate Farquharson, secretary, Eye Hill local.

Fifteen members were added to the roll and steps were taken to canvass the entire district in the near future. Arrangements have been made to do some work in the Hazelmere, Waterton and Mud Lake districts, either in the way of reviving the old locals at those points, or inducing them to come in to the Macleod local which largely includes the membership of the former Rathwell and Howe locals at present.—W. H. Shields, secretary, Macleod local.

U.F.A. Sunday will be observed in fitting manner, all three clergymen residing in the district being invited to deliver addresses.—H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake local.

W. S. Ptolemy, Edgerton, has been elected secretary of the newly-formed Arm Lake local.

At the last regular meeting of the Springbank local, the secretary was instructed to ask each member to contribute \$2.50 for the purpose of presenting souvenirs to the returned men of this community.—W. R. Johnston, secretary.



On the Farm of Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta.

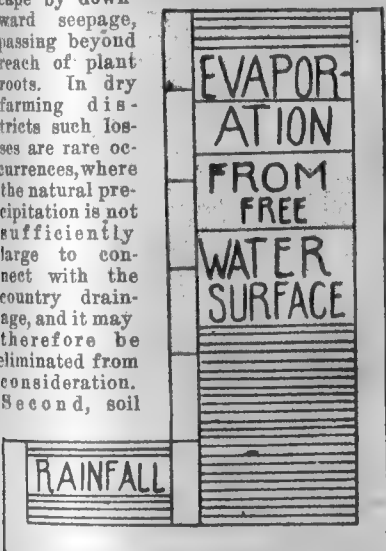
Water Used by Wheat

Why Conservation of Moisture is Necessary in Areas of Light Rainfall

TO produce one pound of dry substance in the wheat plant requires from 300 to 3,000 pounds of water. In a climate where the rainfall is rather high, about 400 pounds are normally required for the production of one pound of dry matter, while hot, dry climates require an average of about 750 pounds. On this basis the production of one bushel of wheat requires approximately 51 tons, or over 100,000 pounds, while for one ton of alfalfa hay not far from 750 tons, or 1,500,000 pounds of water are required. On first thought it would seem that if such immense quantities of water are required for plant production it would be impossible to produce paying crops with the small annual precipitation of dry farm countries. However, a simple calculation will show that an annual rainfall of 15 inches, if properly conserved, is capable of producing about 31 bushels of wheat annually, but the water, to be of value to the plants, must be stored in the soil. The available water in the soil is the limiting factor in dry farming. With abundance of soil water large crops may be depended upon. As the quantity of soil water diminishes the crops will likewise diminish.

How Water May Be Lost

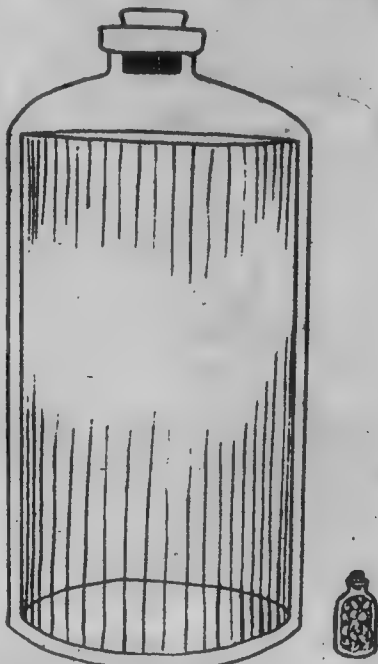
Water that has entered the soil may be lost in three ways: First, it may escape by downward seepage, passing beyond reach of plant roots. In dry farming districts such losses are rare occurrences, where the natural precipitation is not sufficiently large to connect with the country drainage, and it may therefore be eliminated from consideration. Second, soil



The evaporation from a free water surface in dry-farming districts exceeds the rainfall.

water may be lost by direct evaporation from the surface soil. The conditions prevailing in semi-arid districts favor strongly this manner of loss of soil moisture. It has been shown, however, by long experience that the farmer, by proper and persistent cultivation of the top soil, should reduce the loss of moisture by this means until it is almost negligible. Third, soil water may be lost by evaporation from the plants themselves through the leaves. While it is not generally understood, this source of loss is, in districts where dry farming is properly carried on, very much larger than either that resulting from seepage or from direct evaporation. So long as plants are growing evaporation from

the leaves, ordinarily called transpiration, continues to take place. The ex-



The amount of water in the large bottle is required to produce the amount of wheat in the small bottle. Conserve the rainfall.

periments performed in various arid districts have shown that one and one-half to three times more water evaporates from the plants than directly from well tilled soil. Up to the present, very little has been learned concerning the most effective methods of checking or controlling this continual loss of water.

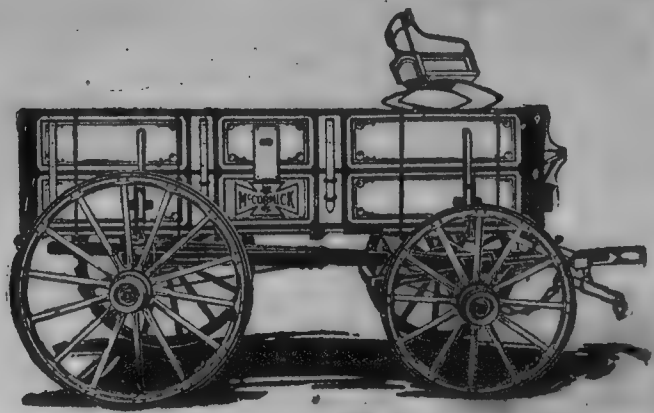
The water which is passed through the plants escapes into the air through the countless small openings which exist chiefly on the surfaces of the leaves and are known as stomata. The stomata are delicately balanced valves, exceedingly sensitive to external influences.

Absorption of Water

The roots of the plant are the organs of water absorption. The root systems of plants are very large indeed. The roots in one acre of an average wheat crop weigh in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds, possibly considerably more. These roots are distributed to great depths. The roots of these plants are distributed very thoroughly throughout the soil so that countless numbers of soil particles are touched by them. In one investigation it was found that the total length of the root of one wheat plant was 300 feet. At the very tip of the young, growing roots are numerous fine hairs which cluster about the growing plants of the young roots and are the organs of the plants that absorb soil water.

Not only water passes into the root hairs, but many substances found in solution in the soil water enter the plant also. Among these are the mineral substances which are indispensable for the proper life and growth of the plant.

The soil water, holding in solution a great variety of plant nutrients, passes gradually from the root hairs, through



Ask to See This Wagon

THE McCormick is a real wagon. It is worth seeing and better worth having—a wagon you will be proud to drive down the road—one that you will think more and more of the longer you use it and as you come to appreciate the quality of the service it gives you.

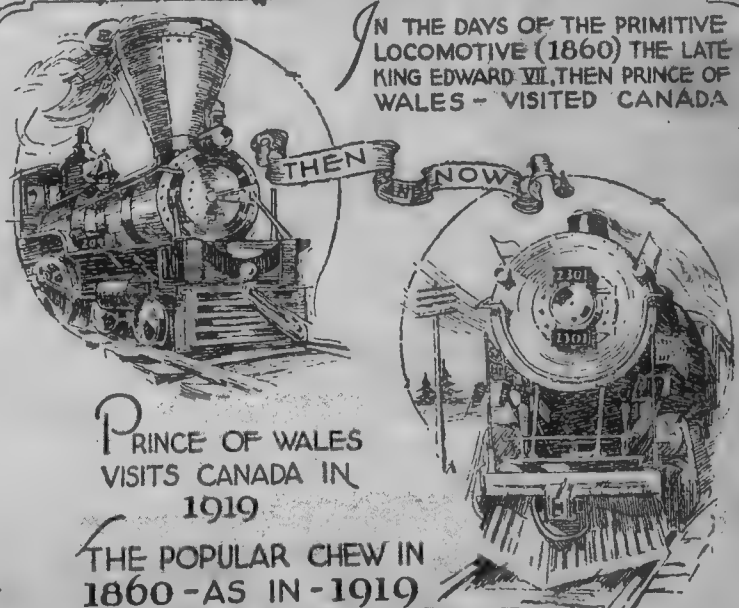
Not only is all the material in it of the very best, but the different parts are so proportioned that, without an ounce of unnecessary weight, the wagon is far stronger than the average. Light draft is assured by a skein and skein box construction that prevents undue wear at the collar and that keeps sand and dirt out of the bearings.

Note the number of steel plates used to protect the wood of the wagon. Those plates insure long service. When wood parts rub together they weaken or break, and it is difficult and expensive to replace them. The McCormick steel plates are inexpensive and easy to replace when worn. The wood, the body and strength of this wagon, need never be injured. With proper care in this respect a McCormick wagon will last and do good work for many years.

Ask to see the McCormick wagon. Look it over carefully before you buy. Compare it in every way with every other wagon. Write us for folders telling you all the special McCormick wagon features. This is a wagon you'll like.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask.,
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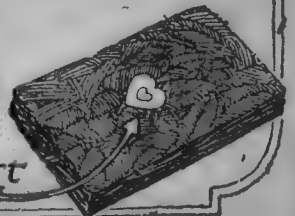


PRINCE OF WALES
VISITS CANADA IN
1919

THE POPULAR CHEW IN
1860 - AS IN - 1919

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE OF WALES
PLUG CHEWING

The Tobacco with a Heart



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Maltum Stout
REGISTERED

Food License 15-325

MEN WHO WORK ON THE FARM
KNOW BEST THE JOY OF A
REFRESHING BOTTLE OF -
Maltum Stout
WHEN THE WORK IS HARDEST

Miles and Miles of Smiles

HAVE you ever stopped to think that others see you as you see them? This is hard to do when driving, but next time you're out for a spin, just "take in" the motorists you meet. If you think they wear "funny" expressions, remember, you may look "funny" yourself. These motorists wear faces to suit their moods, and so do you.

There's the man whose expression spells despair. Have you stopped to consider the strain the poor fellow is under? He is constantly in dread of his tires failing him. "Poor chap," you say, "he looks aged with worry."

Then there's the man with the smiles, lots of them, miles of them. HE KNOWS that whatever place he starts for his tires will take him there and back without trouble. Ask him what tires he uses—"Maltese Cross," he says.

Every mile is a mile of smiles for the motorist who uses Maltese Cross Tires.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Head Offices and Factory: TORONTO

the roots and into the leaves, where it is finally evaporated. In an actively-growing plant it does not take long for the water which is in the soil to find its way to the uppermost part of the plant.

This Year's International

The International Dry-Farmed Products Exhibition will be held this year in Kansas City, September 24 to October 4. Preparations are being made to have western Canada well represented again this year, although the exhibition is held over two weeks earlier than usual. One of the features of last year's participation in the exhibition was the splendid showing made with roots and vegetables, many of the big prizes coming to Canada, especially to Manitoba. This year has been especially favorable to the production of these crops in most sections of the province, and it is expected that the winnings, even of last year, will be eclipsed at the coming exhibition.

Standardizing Potato Types

The Manitoba Potato Growers' Association proposes to standardize four commercial types of potatoes for the province. These are as follows:—

The Early Ohio type, Irish Cobbler type, Beauty of Hebron type, and Green Mountain type. Potatoes, even of different varieties, but conforming to these types, can be sold under one or other of these commercial names.

The following varieties are included in the four commercial types of potatoes proposed for encouragement:—

1. Early Ohio type (including Early Ohio, Early Market, Early Six Weeks, White Ohio, Ohio Junior). Tubers round, oblong or ovoid; skin flesh-colored or light pink, with numerous small, raised russet dots.

2. Irish Cobbler Type (including Early Petosky, Extra Early Eureka,

Irish Cobbler). Tubers roundish, skin creamy white.

3. Beauty of Hebron Type (including Country Gentleman, Crown Jewel, Early Beauty of Hebron (or Bovee), Gem of Aroostock, Harbinger, Beauty of Hebron, New Queen, Quick Crop, White Elephant, Morgan Seedling). Tubers elongated, somewhat flattened, sometimes spindle-shaped; skin creamy white, more or less clouded with flesh color or light pink.

4. Green Mountain type (including Carman No. 1, Delaware, Dooley, Freeman, Gold Coin, Green Mountain, Green Mountain Junior, Norcross, Snow, State of Maine, Uncle Sam, Section 2, Charles Downing). Tubers moderately to distinctly oblong, usually broad, flattened. Skin a dull creamy or light russet color, frequently having russet brown splashes toward the seed end.

These types are the ones listed on the United States market and are of greatest commercial value to Manitoba. Many of the common varieties differ mostly in name and lend themselves to inclusion in the general classes named.

Saving Fodder Corn

I notice in a recent issue that you advise saving fodder corn by mixing it with straw in alternate layers.

I have a quarter-section of fodder corn I have grown this year in place of summerfallow, and it is doing exceptionally well, as our rains came before it began to suffer at all. Last year I had a field of 240 acres, but the season was so dry that only the low parts of the field grew to a sufficient height to be fit to cut. I am convinced from this that it takes about the same amount of moisture for fodder corn that it does for wheat. I left a strip of about ten acres on one side of the field in order to determine if straight summerfallow would give any better results for grain, but this year I was not able to see any difference in the crop, the corn land seeming to be as good as the straight summerfallow. From this I judge there is nothing lost by growing the fodder corn even in dry years.

My fodder corn at the present time is from four to six feet high, and I am planning to harvest it with a grain binder and bind and stook it up the same as wheat. When it is cured I will run it through the threshing machine with my wheat and oats so as to shred it and mix it up thoroughly with the straw.

My plan is to have four bundle wagons hauling wheat or oats and two wagons hauling the fodder corn; to keep two pitchers on the grain wagon and let the other-wagon drive in on the other side and keep one man for the fodder corn. And in that way aim to get about double the amount of straw as there is of fodder corn. I tried putting it in layers last year as advised by the writer in the article just referred to, but I feel confident that it will pay well to run it all through the thresher.—W. D., Trego, Alta.

Fall Treatment for Sow Thistle

In eastern Manitoba, where sow thistle has secured such a firm foothold, the continued wet weather through the summerfallow season hindered the eradication of this pest. It was a hopeless task to keep the fallow black, and but little progress was made in clearing the land of sow thistle. It is now time, however, to make preparation for destroying as many of the weeds as possible next year.

One of the methods recommended by the Manitoba Agricultural College for eradicating sow thistle by the summerfallow method is to plow stubble land deep in the fall and cultivate during the following summer with a duckfoot cultivator. This method may be followed when the fall is open and the land can be plowed before freeze-up. Where a large fallow is to be handled the weeds may be in blossom before the fallow would ordinarily be plowed. As this method enables the duckfoot cultivator to be used immediately after seeding, it permits of more thorough summer tillage on large areas.

Land handled in this way gave 50 bushels per acre as compared with 51 bushels 45 pounds from land plowed in

June, packed and cultivated, and 48 bushels 10 pounds from land summer-fallowed by using the duckfoot cultivator only.

Spring and Fall Rye

Q.—Is there any real difference between spring and winter rye, or can one be changed to the other by cultural methods?—J. A. B., Sask.

A.—Some of the difficulty that has been experienced with winter-killing of rye is undoubtedly due to the use of spring instead of winter rye for fall seeding. The demand for winter rye has encouraged some unscrupulous persons to sell spring rye under that name. Spring rye will not withstand the winter, and if sown in the fall, complete winter-killing will result. Winter rye requires two seasons for its complete growth, and if sown in the spring will produce a mat of vegetation on the surface and will only partially head out the same season as sown. A small portion, ten per cent. to 15 per cent. may head out the same season and show spring rye habits, but the remainder requires to winter over before it heads out and produces seed. The seed of the two kinds of rye are practically indistinguishable.

Kernels

In North Dakota it is found that with the passing of the one-crop system of farming extensive bonanza wheat farms are not only less and less profitable, but unsuited to the new system of diversified farming. They are gradually being broken up into smaller farms and sold or leased.

There is a great advantage in plowing in the fall where possible. The period for plowing preparation and sowing in the spring is short, and plowing is the operation that requires most time. As much plowing should be done after harvest and threshing as possible, since it makes a much more even distribution of labor and helps to get the seed in earlier in the spring.

Since harvest the grasshoppers have largely left the ripened grain fields and congregated along the roadside and similar places where they could still find green pasturage. Many eggs will be laid along roadsides. Be prepared to check the movement of the young hoppers into the grain fields next year. They will be hungry and will devour poisoned bran-mash that is spread across their line of march.

Water from the melting snow lying on the rye in the early spring is very injurious to the crop, and if the water lies on the land for any length of time considerable killing out results. Low spots or pot holes in the field liable to hold water should be drained in the fall before freeze-up by running furrows to form channels for the water from the low places to some outlet that will drain it away. A few hours spent in running such furrows will often drain off surface water very satisfactorily.

Turnips, beets, carrots will keep best at a temperature slightly above freezing. Cabbage will stand considerable freezing and salsify and parsnips may be left in the soil over winter if desired. Squashes and pumpkins will keep best in a warm, dry place. A warm attic where it does not freeze is good. Potatoes require a cool place not too dry. Cabbage and nearly all root crops may be stored in the ground. They must be put deep enough to be below the frost line and best be surrounded with straw to keep them from direct contact with the soil.

Farming Under Irrigation

Continued from Page 8

extent. The man on the large irrigated farm has three times as much to do as any man can do when his crop starts burning up. He cannot irrigate properly if his acreage exceeds his limitations. Good irrigation pays. This year we have lots of illustrations of the absolute necessity of handling the water right. We have fields growing 40, 50 and 60 bushels to the acre in this country under irrigation, right alongside of fields which, under the same conditions, but improperly handled, will

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THE Firestone Giant Truck Tire with the grooves will keep your big trucks active under the worst conditions of roads and weather.

The sure-footed traction of the broad, grooved tread will get you safely through mud and snow and over ice. It makes possible loads that would be out of the question with a less massive tire.

Protection to your truck is afforded by the unusual resiliency of the Giant. It means a practical saving in tire, truck repair and fuel costs.

If your needs are for a tire of another type—there is a Firestone for every load, road and condition of service.

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SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddie's trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Red Wing THRESHER BELTS

Will Help You to Set a New Record for Threshing.

CANADA is out to break all her previous records for crops. Her own needs and the demand abroad for food stuffs, have spurred the West to make a supreme effort in grain production.

Don't fall down on your part of the work because your thresher belt fails to stand up.

Losing time and paying idle hands, while a poor belt is being repaired or replaced, means more than a loss of money.

It means less wheat threshed, less flour to ship, an hunger and starvation abroad.

Make sure that your belting will stand the strain of threshing, threshing, threshing—day and night, if necessary.

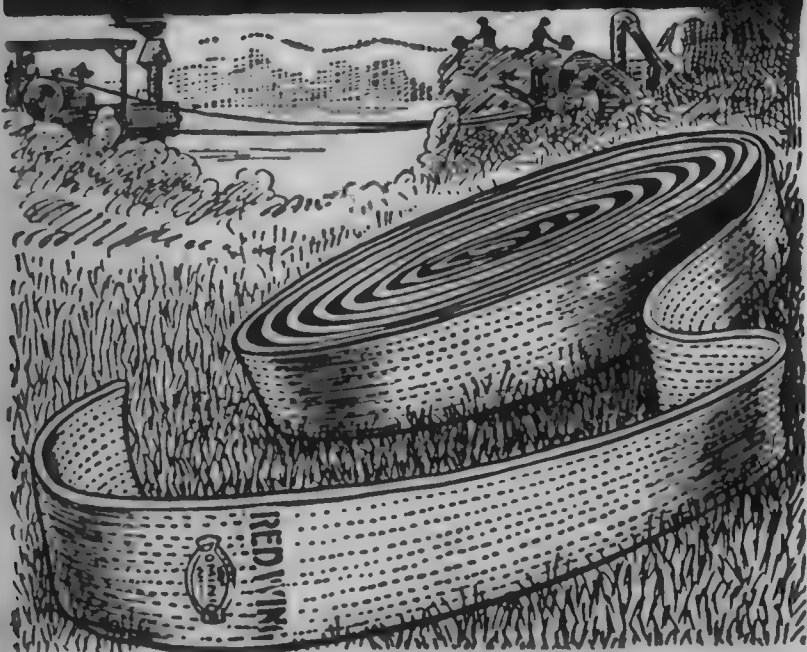
RED WING Thresher Belts are not the most expensive, but they have the strength—they carry the load—and they give you more service, per dollar of cost, than any other belt you can buy.

You can depend on RED WING Thresher Belts to do their part in helping you to set a new record for threshing.

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Located at
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not yield more than ten bushels an acre.

"In order to get irrigation going properly in these districts, it is advisable to get in at least a percentage of farmers who bring with them a knowledge of the general principles and practice of irrigation. For this reason, we have a considerable number of settlers coming in from the irrigated districts in the United States."

Irrigation Crops and Rotations

The introduction of irrigation into the districts has not resulted in a change of varieties in the common grains grown. Marquis wheat still predominates, and the ordinary varieties of oats are mostly grown. There is a marked tendency toward the introduction of more peas. In the Gleichen-Calgary district some of the varieties of the peas do not mature every year, but no difficulty in this regard is met in the districts watered from the Bassano dam. In the western block, peas and oats are grown for silage, and a considerable acreage at the Strathmore Supply Farm is sown to this mixture. There are good possibilities, especially in the east block, for the development of clover seed growing. At the irrigation convention Mr. Bark gave figures showing the yields, and market value of clover seed grown on limited areas. These indicate that there is a bright future for this particular line of agricultural effort in the district.

In the matter of rotations for irrigation farmers, Mr. Bark is not prepared as yet to give very much advice. There is a danger, he thinks, of going too far in mapping out iron-clad rotations that everybody cannot follow. There are, however, a few general principles which, he believes, should be kept in mind. One of these is that a legume, preferably alfalfa, should be introduced every two or four years. Legumes have a beneficial effect on the land, and help to increase its supply of available nitrogen, in which most arid lands are somewhat deficient. But there is another point in favor of alfalfa that he does not think should be overlooked. This is the question of the bacteriological condition in the soil. "More things depend on bacterial action in agriculture than is generally recognized," he said. "The general improvement in the soil following alfalfa may be due, to a considerable degree, to the improvement in the bacteriological condition which follows the decay of the fleshy root systems of legumes. Of course, the legumes provide nitrogen, and the lack of available nitrogen in these districts is something that cannot be lost sight of."

Among the rotations that Mr. Bark would suggest are the two following: Alfalfa, four years; wheat, two years; potatoes, one year; or, alfalfa, three or four years, alternating with wheat for from two to three years and then back to alfalfa.

A Public Service Institution

A word may here be said regarding the public service which is being rendered by Mr. Bark and the organization which he directs. He has a thorough-going organization for conducting investigational, experimental and demonstration work. Experiments are conducted as they are on any ordinary experimental farm with the object of increasing the general knowledge of the crops that can be grown most profitably under irrigation. Demonstration plots are also maintained at different points. These are strung along the best-travelled highways, are clearly placarded, and the object lessons are clearly discernible from the road to any passerby, even if he is breaking the speed limit. A complete staff of irrigation and agricultural experts is maintained. Field work, similar to that conducted by district representatives is carried on, and any information that the farmer requires in the new conditions under which he finds himself is available for the asking. During the winter time men are supplied to address meetings. Work in the improvement and distribution of seed is carried on, an example of which is found in what is being done with alfalfa. The branch is, in fact, a thorough-going experimental and agricultural extension service, and in all fairness should be recognized as an important contribution to the betterment of agriculture in the districts which it serves.

Carhartt's Overalls



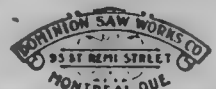
My Price Protects You

You may be told that you can buy overalls equal to Carhartt's at a lower price. Believe me, you can't. No one can. The fine quality of Carhartt's and the fair price at which they are sold are due to my enormous output—probably the greatest on the continent—which enables me to do with a slight profit. How, then, can any manufacturer doing business in a smaller way, with less efficient methods, and with few opportunities of cutting expense, hope to give as much value as Carhartt's for less money? Be assured of this; that if it were possible to offer you the present quality of Carhartt's at a lower price I would be the first to do it.

Hamilton Carhartt
President.

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On most farms a cross-cut saw is needed at odd times, but, in many cases, not often enough to justify the purchase of a high price saw. The Dominion Brand Cross-Cut Saw No. 214, entirely fills the requirements for a good, serviceable saw, at a reasonable price. D-24-1

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited,
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Everyone a Tried
Herd Bull or a
Real Herd Bull
Prospect

123 Cows

With calves at
foot or in calf, or
both.

122 Heifers

Some bred, but
mostly open.

HEREFORDS

All Registered, and all of the Richest Breeding, will be sold in FOUR GREAT PUBLIC SALES

At four of the leading Hereford breeding establishments in
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These are the annual public sales held by these breeders for the purpose of disposing of the surplus of their herds. The reputations of these herds are based upon these annual sale offerings, and no animal is listed that is not considered worthy to maintain these reputations.

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All bona fide
Breeding Cattle
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Herds, not cattle
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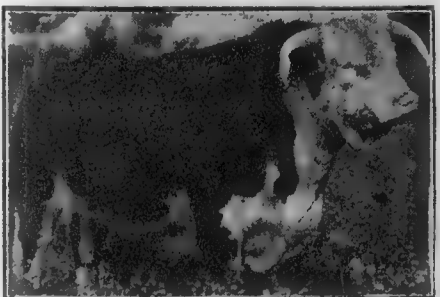
Lady Sunset by Young Beau Brummel in Velie Farms Sale.



Beau's Maid by the Great Beau Real in the Good Donald Farm Sale.



Don Perfect 4th by the Grand Champion, Don Perfect.



Bright Lad, 547,628, in Lee Sale.

Tuesday, Sept. 30--Velie Farms--S. H. Velie, Blue Springs, Mo.

VELIE FARMS is the home of one of the most notable collection of Hereford breeding cow in the States, headed by four great sires—Bocaldo, a line-bred Beau Brummel bull; Peerless Prince, by the noted Beau Donald-bred bull, Prince Rupert 8th; Kenilworth, the \$24,000 son of the grand champion Repeater 7th; and Masterpiece, a son of the mighty Beau Mischief. This offering will consist of five young bulls by Bocaldo and Masterpiece, every one of herd-heading quality; 41 cows, all safe in calf to the Velie Farms herd bulls, and most of them with calves at foot; and 14 choice open yearling heifers bred at Velie Farms. Mr. Velie's herd is strong in Anxiety 4th blood, through both the breeding cows and the herd bulls. He is putting into this sale as good cows as he is keeping in the herd, open heifers that will make great producing matrons, and young bulls qualified to head the best registered herds. Every cow in this sale will sell with a positive guaranty to be safe in calf.

Wednesday, Oct. 1--Good Donald Farm--Wallace and E. G. Good, R. C. Wilson

GOOD DONALD FARM is located near Grandview, Mo., a few miles out of Kansas City, and is the home of the noted herd of Anxiety-bred cows owned by Wallace & E. G. Good, and headed by the great double Beau Donald-bred bull, Good Donald. The R. C. Wilson herd, located at Belton, Mo., is headed by Beau Delaware, a noted line-bred Anxiety bull. In this offering there will be five bulls, including the outstanding two-year-old Valiant Brummel, a bull of straight Anxiety breeding; 17 good Anxiety-bred cows, some with calves at foot by the herd bulls and all safe in calf; 12 choice bred heifers, and 33 fancy open yearling heifers. It is seldom that so many and so good open heifers are offered in one auction. This will be a rare opportunity for breeders. Many of these heifers are out of cows bred by Gudgell & Simpson. Twenty-three of them are grand-daughters of the noted Gudgell & Simpson herd bulls: Beau President, Beau Dandy, Domino, Bright Stanway and Beau Picture.

Thursday, Oct. 2--Laurel Heights Farms--S. G. and J. E. Turner, Lees Summit, Mo.

LAUREL HEIGHTS FARM HEREFORDS are headed by two great sires—Advertiser 10th of Double Beau Brummel breeding, and a bull that has established an enviable reputation for the excellence and uniformity of his get; and Don Perfect 4th, a son of the noted show and breeding bull, Don Perfect, a son of Prince Rupert 8th. The offering consists of five yearling bulls by the above sires, every one an outstanding herd-bull prospect; 30 Anxiety-bred cows, six of them bred by the founders of the Anxiety family, Gudgell & Simpson; and 35 select bred and open heifers, bred and developed at Laurel Heights Farms. Seventeen of the cows will have calves at foot by the herd bulls and all will be safe in calf. In this offering are daughters of the great Gudgell & Simpson bulls: Domino, Beau Dandy, Dandy Rex, Beau Donovan 3rd, and Beau President. The heifers are an exceptionally desirable lot, uniform of type, perfectly colored and marked and possessing rare quality combined with the richest breeding.

Friday, Oct. 3--Lee Farm--O. G. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.

LEE FARM HEREFORDS are headed by three noteworthy sires—The \$20,000 Repeater 134th by the grand champion Repeater, Prince Donald, by Aaron Donald, one of the most noted Beau Donald-bred sires; and Bright Lad, a bull strong in Anxiety 4th breeding. Bright Lad, a three-year-old bull weighing upwards of 2,300 pounds, a massive, thick, smooth, low-dowh, strong-boned bull that is proving a very satisfactory breeder, goes in the sale. The offering will consist of six bulls, five of them yearling herd-bull prospects worthy the particular attention of breeders; 48 cows with 30 calves at foot, and most of them rebred to the herd bulls; and nine choice open yearling heifers. Most of the cows are daughters of the Anxiety-bred sires Beau Gaston and Beau Dover. There are also daughters of a son of Domino, a son of Lamp-lighter 3rd, of Horace Glead, of the great Prime Lad bull Good Lad, of Repeater 20th, Gay Lad 12th and sons of Dandy Rex and Beau Picture. This will be a rare opportunity for breeders to secure good females.

Extraordinary Opportunity for Canadian Breeders

THE number, quality, excellence and variety of breeding of the Herefords that will be exposed in these four great sales affords an exceptional opportunity for Canadian breeders to secure high class foundation stock for new herds and rightly bred material for replenishing their breeding herds. No better breeding, no better individuals, can be obtained in the States than will be found in these offerings. These herds were all founded with Herefords of Gudgell & Simpson Anxiety 4th breeding, the foundation of every successful herd of Herefords in the United States today. Whether it be tried herd bulls, herd-bull prospects, tried breeding matrons or open heifers to breed to your own herd bulls, you will find what you want in these sales.

These sales will all be held within a radius of 25 miles of Kansas City. Plan to reach Kansas City on Monday, September 29, the day preceding the opening of this great series of sales. Advise the undersigned by letter or telegram when you will arrive and you will be given full directions in regard to reaching the sales. If you cannot attend the sales in person and desire to send bids, send them by mail or wire to Col. Fred. Reppert, the auctioneer in charge, or Jno. M. Hazelton, fieldman for the Hereford Journal, in care of the undersigned. The catalogues of all these sales are ready and will be mailed free and postage paid on application. Address:

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"MASTER MECHANIC" for OVERALLS Chore Comfort

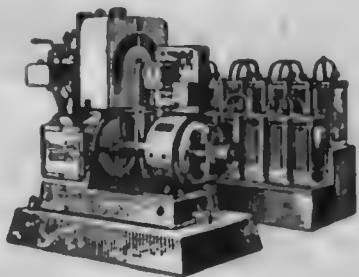


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Pure-Bred Hampshire Flock, the Property of A. B. Campbell, Edmonton.

Shall I Keep Sheep

Continued from Page 9

of the Hampshires in numbers, but the Hampshires are coming into popularity rapidly. The type of Hampshire preferred are the low-set, broad, thick sheep, rather shorter in the face and better covered than the old Hampshires were. They are fine crossing sheep and good sheep for pure-bred enterprises, but they require a rich variety of foods both winter and summer to get the best out of them.

While medium wools appear to be more popular than the long wools, there is no reason why a shepherd cannot succeed well with the long wools if he prefers them. There has been too much slack care among sheep keepers; there has been too much emphasis put on the use of sheep as scavengers and too much emphasis on the small amount of care and feed required. Sheep do not require expensive shelter, but they certainly need comfortable shelter, and while they do not require expensive feed, in this country they really require more regular attention than the heavier stock does. It is a mistake for anyone to go into sheep keeping with the expectation of having the sheep look after themselves. In connection with Romney Marsh sheep, it should be said that there is only one large owner of these sheep in Western Canada. These are kept as a pure-bred flock, but have

been bred originally for use in the establishment of a new cross-bred range sheep of fixed characteristics of the same type as the Corriedale, in New Zealand. These cross-breeds, so far, promise rather well.

Feeding

The chief need in the sheep business is not the investment of large sums of money in pure-bred flocks. People have shown a willingness to pay a good price for many of the pure-bred flocks, but, just as in the cattle business, the investment of money has not been matched up with the giving of care in the breeding and management of these flocks. There is need of greater supplies of both summer and winter forage. Rape and fall rye are pasture plants that are not used to the extent they should be. Roots should supplement the dry ration of winter and keep the sheep cool, and their digestive machinery healthy. Green-feed is an easy crop to grow, and many people make it their whole forage ration for the winter. Hay is a better single feed for sheep than green-feed, but green-feed is a good supplement and so is oat straw. The oat straw on our new lands is about half as valuable as ordinary hay for feeding purposes, and sheep should have plenty of oat straw to pick over.



A Range Ewe, Carrying Merino Blood, and Her Graded-Up Family
On the right, two wethers by Shropshire ram, 1916; in centre, two wethers by Southdown ram, 1917; lamb by Hampshire ram, 1918. In two years this ewe returned in wool and lambs, over \$150.

It All Depends Upon Conditions

The following is an extract from a letter we received from Tarry-a-while Ranch, and is an answer to one written by Western Stockman in our issue of August 27:—

"Most anywhere in Canada and the States, in the great livestock-producing areas west of the Mississippi and Red Rivers we cannot always bank on what the condition of the weather may be 24 hours in advance. A difference of 60 degrees of temperature in this space of time is not uncommon, a change that is trying on man and beast with equal intensity. If we are going to raise cattle successfully we want to choose a breed which has the constitution and rustling abilities that will enable it to stand the rigors of all weathers, the terrors of all storms, the whims of all ranges and the vagaries of all years. We do not want a breed that will do well only on a 'grass to their knees' pasture; we do not want a breed that will graze in nice, pleasant weather and which upon the approach of a blustery wind will high-tail it for the lee of a barn or any convenient shelter, and finally we do not want a breed so high-strung, weak-bodied and temperamental

that when it comes its time to propagate its species, that the act of parturition will have to be assisted with a saddle horse and a forty-foot rita. There is only one breed that will do this and more, and that is the unimpeachable Hereford. The Hereford, the greatest rustling doggie in the world; the Hereford, the greatest mother on the range; the Hereford, the cow with the constitution which withstands all vicissitudes of environment and has the ability of transmitting that vigor of constitution to her offspring. Come to the Calgary bull sale in late October and be convinced."

Ottawa, August 23.—Over \$23,000,000 have been loaned by the Soldier Settlement Board to returned soldiers up to July 30. There were 7,939 individual loans approved by the board and 1,632 were refused. More than 1,000 loans are pending. The Agricultural Qualification Committee reports that 21,400 applications for the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act had been approved by the board up to August 9. The total applications received on that date was 28,290.



A Group of Hereford Cows on the O. G. Lee Farm, Kansas City, Mo.

The Illinois State Fair

Great Display of Livestock, Especially Percherons, Shorthorns and Herefords—By The Guide's Field Representative

THE Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, from August 15 to 23, was in every respect a decided success. In fact it was the best state fair held there for several years. The interest was very much keener and the quality of the stock very much better than has been seen for some considerable time. The outside exhibits of machinery, the boys' competitions and other kindred events in connection with every fair were very much the same as at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, held the previous week, and on this account there is very little use of going over these matters in detail again.

The Canadian Government Exhibit
One exhibit, however, to which I would like to draw attention was that of the Canadian government. The Canadian officials did not get the full space allotted to them, but they did the best they could in limited quarters, and their exhibit was visited by hundreds of thousands, who expressed their opinion that it was the best on the ground, and visitors from all parts of the States took special interest in the display. The exhibit consisted of farm products and vegetables, grains and grasses from Western Canada, vegetables and fruit from Ontario. The West was well represented with the various kinds of wheat, pea-vine, vetches and red-topped clover from the Peace River country, and there were numerous inquiries as to the kind of land we had out there and as to the prospect of purchasing same. The officials in charge of this exhibit gave out no fewer than 7,000 copies of Canada West, a small publication which they have published giving information to would-be settlers. The afternoon on which the writer went over this exhibit, there were no less than eight parties booked to go to Western Canada to look for land. Regarding the exhibit itself there was a great display of the maple leaf, made up of oats on the outside, pea-vine with a little wheat in the centre, and to the left a festoon of vetches, clover and pea-vine.

The Livestock

It is impossible, with the space at our disposal, to go very fully into any detail regarding the livestock exhibit. We regret very much that the dairy exhibit comes in for very little mention, for in fact this section was one of the premier attractions of the whole fair. The herds of Holsteins and Jersey cattle were immense as were the Guernseys, the Ayrshires and other milk breeds.

The Percherons

There was a great display of Percheron horses, and the big majority of them were from the state of Illinois, in fact there were 15 separate breeders showing horses from that state. I have it on the best authority that there were 92 Canadian buyers visited the state of Illinois during the last eight months with the object of purchasing horses.

The exhibitors were Randolph Brothers, Green Valley, Illinois; L. F. Stubblefield, McClean, Illinois; Dunhams, Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Illinois; D. Augustin, Carlock, Illinois; Trumans Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois; R. P. Wait, Reynolds, Illinois; The Leslie Farms, Pekin, Illinois; The Homeridge Farm, Jerseyville, Illinois;

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Illinois; J. S. Miles and Sons, Petersburg, Illinois; Wm. Freitag, Minier, Illinois; J. R. Graham, Fancy Prairie, Illinois; S. McCluggage, Peoria, Illinois; and a large number of others.

Stallion Classes

In the aged stallion class, Dunhams were first and grand champion with the home-bred horse Durant, a big, black fellow, with great top and ample bone, wide-spread feet and a rattling stride. Augustin was second on Marley Forest, a finished horse in excellent condition. Third went to Truman on Onuphie, a big, good-muscled fellow, with an excellent body; fourth and fifth went to Trumans, and sixth to Stubblefield.

In the class of four-year-olds, Dunhams were again first and fourth on Marshall and Orion; the first horse being stylish and nicely balanced. Second went to the Leslie Farms on Marshall, a matured horse of great bone and substance; third to Freitag on Liberty Bond, another good one; and fifth to the Homeridge Farm on Giron. In the three-year-old class, Augustin was first with Olou, a horse of beautiful quality and bold manner; second went to Corsa on Carnola, another upstanding entry; and third to Truman on Minor. In the two-year-old and under class, there were 11 entries, and this was a real good show. First prize went to Augustin on Oituro, a very shapely colt; second to Freitag, on Foch; third to the Leslie Farms on Launfal, a grey colt which might easily have stood either at the top or at least second.

All these entries had good, clean tops, with lots of style. In the class for year-olds and under two, the grand champion of the show was unearthed in Carinne, belonging to Corsa. This colt was a little green, he had a splendid front, a good top and a better set of ankles to him than any other horse in the whole show. The second place went to Augustin on Rolandon; third also went to the same exhibitor, and fourth to the Homeridge Farm. It might be said that the first prize entry was a fall colt and shows every sign of developing into a great big flashy horse.

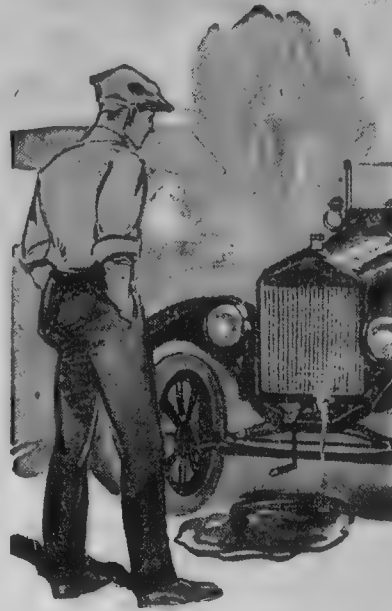
Females

In the brood mare class, ten years old and over, Corsa was first on Jacutie, a dressy, roomy animal. She was followed by Moore on Maude, and Augustin on Lurline, all of them of exceptional size and quality and character. There was a splendid line-up in the five-year-olds and under ten class, the first place going to Grace, belonging to the Homeridge Farm, a big black, sound and clean, with the best of feet and lots of quality; second went to Dunhams on Monition, an imported mare, probably thicker through the heart than the mare above her, and carrying her nine years lightly, although she was not in the very best of fitting. Third place went to Carmoleta, belonging to Freitag, and fourth to Moore, of Hudson, Ill., on Myra. In the four-year-olds, Graham was first on Lady Radisnoir, the first prize three-year-old mare at the last Chicago International, and a real good one at that. Graham also got third, fourth and fifth, while the second place went to Hazel, belonging to McCluggage. In the three-year-old class, first place went to Becker, of Covell, Ill., on Wallie Carcoockie, a mare of stylish pattern. The younger classes which contained a large number of upstanding, strong-boned youngsters of quality and character, were large and closely contested. In the yearlings, Corsa was first on Carnona, a beautiful filly of good size and clean as a whip. In the under one-year class, Augustin took the lead with Mar Neita, while he was also first in the mare and foal class. In the two-year-olds Dunham's Perdita, which was placed second, has been sold to J. H. Tett, Fox-warren, Man.

Championships

Senior champion stallions, Dunham on Durant; reserve, Augustin on Olou; junior champion, Corsa on Carinne; reserve, Augustin on Oituro; grand champion, Corsa on Carinne; senior champion mare, Corsa on Jacutie; second Homeridge on Grace; junior champion, Augustin on Roquette; reserve, Corsa on Carnona 4th; grand champion, Corsa on Jacutie.

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Clydesdales
The Clydesdales were not a big show and they were not anything approaching the quality which we are accustomed to see at Western Canadian fairs. The principal exhibitors were A. J. Soderberg, of Osceola, Ill.; South Brothers, of Orion, Ill.; and G. W. Merna, Wyoming, Ill.

Soderberg got the majority of the prize money, but his animals were rough in the feather and generally poor in the hocks, while a great many of them were very indifferent movers. In the stallion classes, one-year, the first prize went to Merna, on a colt with a great deal of quality, but very small feet. Soderberg was second with an animal which showed both quality and size, and in our opinion was the best colt in the show. The females were not so bad, they were typy, of a real good size, but "tucked-up." In the three-year-old mare class, Merna was first on Samuda Annie, a real good mare; Soderberg was second on Winesome Favorite, with clean, flat bone and good movement, probably the best female on the ground. In the yearling class, Soderberg was first on Liberty Bell, a thick, blocky animal; the third prize going to Marie, belonging to Merna, a thin, upstanding filly, with lots of size and outcome to her, and which in our opinion was the best filly in the class. Soderberg got all the championships.

The Shires
The Shire show was very good, the Truman Pioneer Farm having a splendid lot forward, and although they found good competition from several other exhibitors they made a display which was a real credit to the breed. Other exhibitors were Geo. Schaffnacker, Henry, Ill.; J. C. Moore, Rushville, Ill.; F. M. Mountjoy, Atlanta,

yearlings, Hercules Diamond won a strong class. This is an impressive youngster whose compact tidiness and superb fleshing qualities won him many admirers. Lord Lavender was also an outstanding entry in this class. In the junior yearlings, Maxwalton Monarch, a sappy youngster, although a little upstanding, was given first place over Gainford Rothes Prince, another neatly-turned entry. Senior calves brought out a great class of 18, and the tops were very high class and strong. Lord Dale, a smooth, thick, showy fellow, stood supreme, and won the junior championship and the grand in the Illinois specials. In the juniors there was a good entry of 19. High Degree, smooth, typy, with a beautiful head, although faulty a little behind, had the best of matters over Maxwalton Evolution, wanting a little over the shoulder, but with almost perfect top and hindquarters, while Silver Gloster, a rare, good calf deserved the third place.

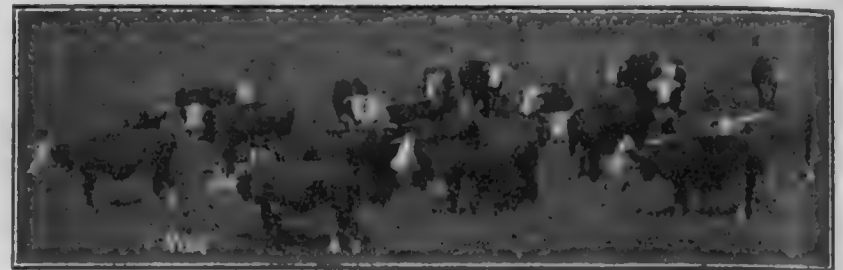
The Shorthorns
The Shorthorns were out in great strength, and young breeders were conspicuous with their high-class entries which almost invariably got a place in the prize list.

The young classes especially were strong and afforded the very best kind of keen competition.

The exhibitors were Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.; E. H. Jackson, Oakley, Ill.; B. G. Yenderich, Ashton, Ill.; Cherry Grove Farm, Williams-ville, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Robt. Ward and Sons, Benton, Ill.; J. Peak and Sons, Winchester, Ill.; Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill.; C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.; N. J. Reed, Elmhurst, Ill.; Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill.; Sunny Acre Farm, Downer's Grove, Ill.; B. C. McLennan, La Fayette, Ill.; E. H. Jackson, Oakley, Ill.; F. C. Anderson, Golden, Ill.; and a few others.

The classes were judged by J. E. Robins, of Horace, Ind., who worked expeditiously, and whose decisions apparently gave good satisfaction.

Shorthorn Bulls
In the aged class, Pride of Oakdale, first at Sedalia, last week, won easily over Violet Hero, which was made senior Illinois special champion. Pride of Oakdale won the senior and grand championship in the open class. In the two-year-olds the impressive carriage of Collynie Knight, together with his splendid fit and general smoothness, won for him the first place and reserve senior championship. In senior



Hereford Cows on Laurel Heights Farm, Kansas City, Mo. Owned by S. G. and J. E. Turner.

Ill.; Meyer Bros., Wadsworth, Ill.; G. C. Williams, Dewey, Ill.; A. E. Trautman, Champaign, Ill.; A. J. Soderberg, Osceola, Ill.; and one or two others. One cannot pass over the Shire exhibit without referring to the Truman horses, and the reputation which this firm has for getting together the best class of Shire. One is impressed with the neatness, well-groomed appearance and the system which prevails in the barns, as well as by the quality of the animals which they bring up into the show ring. As already stated, they got the bulk of the prize money at Springfield, winning all the stallion classes with the exception of the American-bred stallion foal class which went to Schaffnacker. In the female classes Trumans had also the bulk of the blue ribbons, with the exception of the three-year-old mare class, which went to Schaffnacker, and the two-year-old class, and the yearling class which went to Mountjoy. All the championships went to the Truman Farms, and just here it might be remarked that there was some surprise over the judge's decision in putting the yearling stallion Hawthorn Advocate over the aged horse Cutting Bold Lion, which was grand champion at the Chicago International last December. Another feature that impresses a Canadian looking over a bunch of Shire horses at a United States fair, is the fact that they nearly all belong to the modern type; they do not have the hairy legs, while they possess lots of size and substance, and altogether, are to be commended to Canadian buyers.

The Belgians

There was a fairly good Belgian exhibit at Springfield, the chief exhibitors being C. L. Graham and Sons, Whiteland, Ind.; The Chesney Farms, Lake Villa, Ill.; John J. Markey, Reynolds, Ill.; Geo. M. Gillespie and Sons, Wabash, Ind.; Trumans Pioneer Stud Farms, Bushnell, Ill.; and J. Hirstein, Trenton, Ill. In the aged stallion class, the first prize went to Carlos, owned by Gillespie, and he was, unquestionably, the best horse in the class, standing on remarkably good timber, with a good top, and he was a magnificent mover; second went to Hamlet Boy, owned by Markey. In the three-year-olds, Markey was first with Edgington Last, a horse with a good back and croup, and a wonderfully good mover; the second went to an entry owned by Snyder. This last was a bigger horse and growthier looking, but he did not move so well. In the two-year-olds, Trumans had fully the best horse in the show, Dennison's Paul de Wisla, he possessed a strong back and moved straight and true, and was made grand champion. Snyder had first and second in the yearlings; they were not up to a big size but had lots of quality. In the foals, Graham and Sons were first with Carnival Linnatie, a colt with a great deal of outcome to him. In the four-year-old mares, Snyder was first with Betsy, a real good mare, drafty, but not in the best of condition, as she was suckling a colt; second went to Markey, a well-fitted entry and especially good at the ground. In the three-year-olds, Gillespie was first and third with Ruth, Snyder and May Snyder, both nice fillies, deep and stretchy. Some of the

yearlings, Hercules Diamond won a strong class. This is an impressive youngster whose compact tidiness and superb fleshing qualities won him many admirers. Lord Lavender was also an outstanding entry in this class. In the junior yearlings, Maxwalton Monarch, a sappy youngster, although a little upstanding, was given first place over Gainford Rothes Prince, another neatly-turned entry. Senior calves brought out a great class of 18, and the tops were very high class and strong. Lord Dale, a smooth, thick, showy fellow, stood supreme, and won the junior championship and the grand in the Illinois specials. In the juniors there was a good entry of 19. High Degree, smooth, typy, with a beautiful head, although faulty a little behind, had the best of matters over Maxwalton Evolution, wanting a little over the shoulder, but with almost perfect top and hindquarters, while Silver Gloster, a rare, good calf deserved the third place.

Shorthorn Females

Carries Last, with her real motherly form, attractive lines and earnest of breeding in the good, strong calf at her side, went to the top over three of her stall mates, all of them real breeding matrons. Two-year-olds were a heavy class. The sweetly-formed and shapely Goldie's Ruby II., with her nicely-covered shoulders and impressive style going over Lovely of Parkdale, a beautiful heifer, deep and smooth, but just lacking where the Reynolds heifer was strong. Goldie's Ruby II. made a very popular grand champion female.

Fourteen entries in the senior yearlings uncovered the junior champion in Ury 35th, from the same herd, with Maxwalton Fancy second, Lovely Thaxton third, and Maxwalton Julia fourth, a trio from one breeder, all of them stout contestants for any place in the first four. Missie of Oakdale, with her pleasing style and even flesh, won in the junior yearlings, although there was mighty little between her and Snowdrop's Ruby. A full score came out in senior calves, and here the competition was very strong and gave the judge some interesting work.

Missie of Oakdale II. had it over Maxwalton Fancy 5th, in smoothness and even fleshing. Gainford Lady was a real pretty sample of efficient beef-making; while Maxwalton Rosewood just lacked sufficient quality to put her higher up the line.

Sixteen entries came out in the babies, with Cherry Victoria II., a sweet, typy, white beauty, heading the class. Lavender Lady II., a most fetching little blocky youngster, was second, with Maxwalton Blossom, a neat, typy calf, third.

Herefords

The Herefords were a capital show, but all the same the tops in the majority of the classes exhibited at the Western Canadian fairs would have stood a very good chance to get into the money here. The exhibitors were: N. J. Pike, Wetherford, Okla.; John W. Van Natta, La Fayette, Ind.; The Orchard Lake Stock Farm, Kentland, Ind.; J. E. Thompson, Martinsville, Ill.; Lucas and King, Olney, Ill.; J. Crouch and Sons, La Fayette, Ind.; G. A. Watson and Son, Apple River, Ill.; W. L. Yost, Kansas

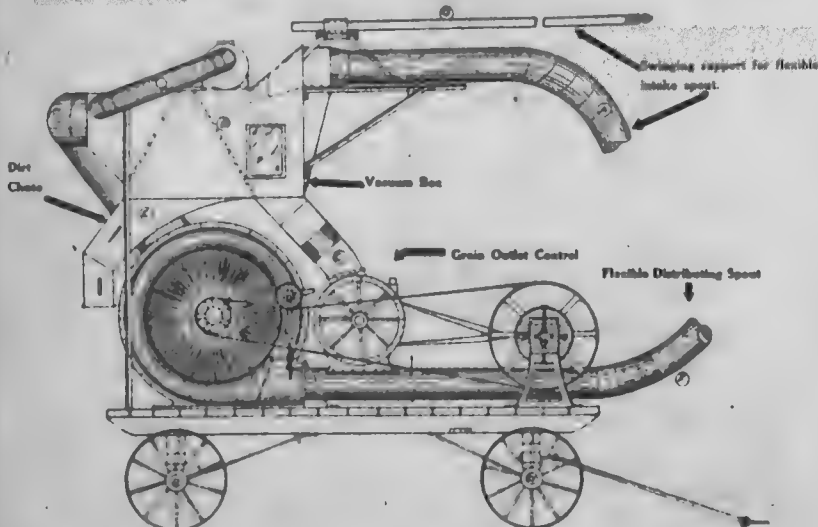
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City, Mo.; S. H. Velle, Kansas City, Mo.; Enoch and Wortman, Jackson, Mo.; Clyde E. Brown, Rushville, Ill.; and one or two others.

Hereford Bulls

In the aged bull class, Van Natta was first with Tippecanoe Fairfax, the youngest bull in the class, and he is a right good one. He has got scale, depth and is evenly fleshed with a beautiful head and horns. Second went to McCray on Brummel Fairfax, another good bull, and there was not much to choose between them. In the two-year-olds Velle went easily to the top with Kenilworth, the \$24,000 son of Repeater 7th. This bull was pretty fully described in the Missouri State Fair report last week, and he is coming right along. He is stylish, good on top and underline, with a beautiful front. Second went to Romeo Fairfax, belonging to McCray, he also is a stylish bull, quite in keeping with the produce of the Orchard Lake farm. Van Natta had a nice entry in Tippecanoe Diamond, but he was scarcely so good on top as the two above him. Pike was fourth on Hero H., but all this Oklahoma stock lacked fitting. In the senior yearlings Yost came to the front with a great entry in Beau Graphic, a rare, good, thick animal, with a rich, mellow hide and a splendid head. McCray had a very nice youngster second in Indiana Fairfax, while Van Natta had a highly creditable entry in Royal Mischief. In junior yearlings Watson had a typey neat entry in Belles Masquerader, Velle was second with a youngster possessing a good, smooth top, richly colored and a coming winner. Third went to Crouch on Disturber Fairfax. Senior calves were a real good class. McCray was first on Dean Fairfax, which was rather more of a Hereford than Yost's Model Brae, which stood second; Velle came third with a splendid calf in Beau Petain, while Enoch and Wortman were fourth and fifth with Dudley Donald and Donald Rupert. In junior calves, Yost was first and second with his Sedalia winners, Commander and Avalanche, nice soggy youngsters with fine level tops and both having an impressive appearance; Velle came third with Prince Warwick, by Peerless Prince, by the great Prince Rupert, and he well deserved his place. In fact, if he had gone up second nobody would have had anything to say. Fourth went to Watson and fifth to Van Natta.

Hereford Females

In the female class for cows three years old and over, Van Natta was first with the great Belle Blanchard, a cow, the like of which we have not seen for many a day; she has a beautiful sweet head, is meaty all over; splendid to handle, deep as the best Angus cow we have ever seen and a great walker. As a typical Hereford female she is practically unbeatable. McCray had a great, deep cow second, Lena Fairfax; Crouch was third with Maples Lass 38th, and Yost was fourth with Maples Lass 82nd.

This was really a great class. In two-year-old heifers, 13 entries faced the judge. First went to Yost on Bonnie Easter; second to McCray on Lady Donald I.; third to Van Natta on Miss Perfection; and fourth to the same owner on Bonnie Donald; fifth to Enoch and Wortman on Magnolia Lass. In the senior yearlings, McCray was first and second with Cynthia Fairfax and Orphan Fairfax, a most acceptable pair, packed every line with meat and draped with femininity; third went to Yost on Bonnie Gondola, another nice heifer; and fifth to the same owner on Bonnie Blessing. There were 12 entries in this class. There were also a dozen entries in the junior yearlings, first place going to Velle's La Belle Velle, a beautiful soggy heifer; second to Yost on Dorna Woodford, another particularly nice entry; third to McCray on Lucertia Fairfax; fourth to Crouch on Nip Fairfax.

In the classes for the babies, first went to McCray on Doe Fairfax, a typey, blocky youngster; second to Yost on Bonnie Dorana, a sweet, feminine entry; third to Velle on Edith Velle, another of the same type; fourth to Van Natta on Tipp Lass 36th; and fifth to McCray on Hazel Farmer. In the juniors, Yost was first with Beauty Brae; Velle second with Carman Velle; Van Natta third with Carrie Brummel; and McCray fourth with Hazel Fairfax. It might just here be remarked that the young stock from the Van Natta herd which were originally intended to be shown met with a slight misfortune, and Mr. Van Natta had just to pick from his herd one or two animals not in show shape to fill in these entries.

Championships

Champion bull, two years and over, Velle on Kenilworth. Under two years, Yost on Beau Graphic. Grand champion bull, Velle on Kenilworth. Champion cow, two years old and over, Van Natta on Belle Blanchard. Under two years, McCray on Cynthia Fairfax. Grand champion, Van Natta on Belle Blanchard. In the graded herd McCray was first, Yost second and Van Natta third. In breeders' young herd, Yost first; McCray second; Velle third; Van Natta fourth. Calf herd, first Yost; second, Velle; third, McCray; fourth, Van Natta. Get of sire, first, McCray; second, Yost; third, McCray; fourth, Velle. Produce of cow, first, McCray; second, Yost; third and fourth, Van Natta.

Aberdeen-Angus

In the Aberdeen-Angus classes the competition lay chiefly between L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., and G. C. Parsons, Louisville, Ky. Kershaw won in the aged bull class with Plowman, he was also second in two-year-olds and under three in junior yearling bulls with Black Inverne and second in senior bull calves with Muskogee Ben Hur. In the female classes, his great cow Twinburn Pride V. went to the top. He was third in senior yearling heifers with Muskogee May 7th;

second in junior yearlings with Pride of Muskogee 3rd; and first in senior heifers with Muskogee Blackbird. It may be noted that the heifer which was first in the senior class at Brandon was fourth, while the futurity winner at Brandon was second here. Parsons won second in the aged bull class, second in two-year-olds, first in senior yearlings, first in the senior bull class, first in junior bull calves, second in aged cows, first in two-year-old heifers, first in junior yearlings heifers, second in senior heifer calves, and first in junior heifer calves. Hamilton Bros., of Goodhope, Ill., won first in senior yearling heifers with Queen of Blouvelt II. Kershaw won the male grand championship and Parsons the female.

Swine

The quality all over was high and first class, and there was no tail-end stock. In the Durocs alone, there were between 600 and 700 entries, while in Poles, Chester-Whites and Hampshires there were around 300 entries in each class. Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths were also a good show. In one class of Durocs, that of boar pigs under six months, there were 139 entries. The hogs were shown in splendid bloom, and the judging seemed to give general satisfaction. One of the particularly nice things about the hog exhibit was that it was practically an Illinois show. The extreme type seem to be in favor with the judge more in Durocs than in any other breeds, and this type was not finding very much favor among the farmers and average breeders. The judge in the Poland classes seemed to be a little old fashioned, he did not pick an upstanding type and seemed inclined to look for the squatty hog. Men who are acquainted in Illinois, say that the Berkshires are greatly improving in size and type. The prices asked for good animals are very high, much higher than we get for the same class of animals in Canada. The judging of Illinois State Fair in the horse and beef classes are done by one man, that is to say, one man judges Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdales and Shires, and to a Canadian this method has a decided disadvantage. The judge in horses seems to look at the top of the animals and pay no attention to feet or legs, and many cases that were noticed the animals which had the suspicion of blemishes were pretty well up in the classes. In the beef cattle classes the judge gave uniform satisfaction. In fact we have never seen a man with such a full knowledge of the different breeds and the ability to place them where they belong as at the Illinois State Fair.

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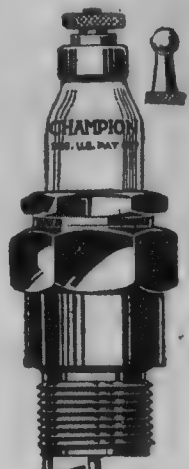
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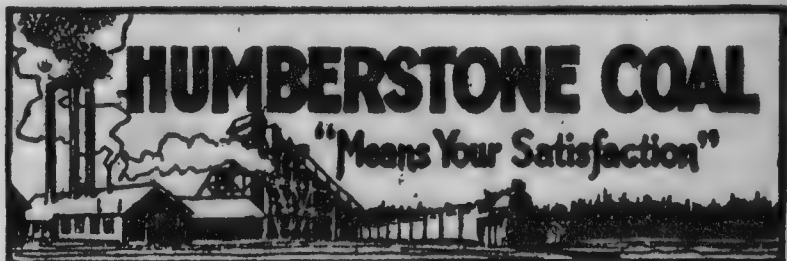
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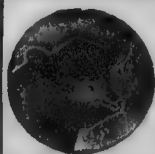
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Several choice females, yearlings and two-year-olds, bred and open, also few young outstanding bulls at reasonable prices. Will quote prices singly or on car load.

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dug this ditch—it is digging ditches for hundreds of farmers, who have found the value of C. X. L. on the farm. Whether you want to drain or irrigate—whether your field is upland or swamp—the C. X. L. way is the most practical.

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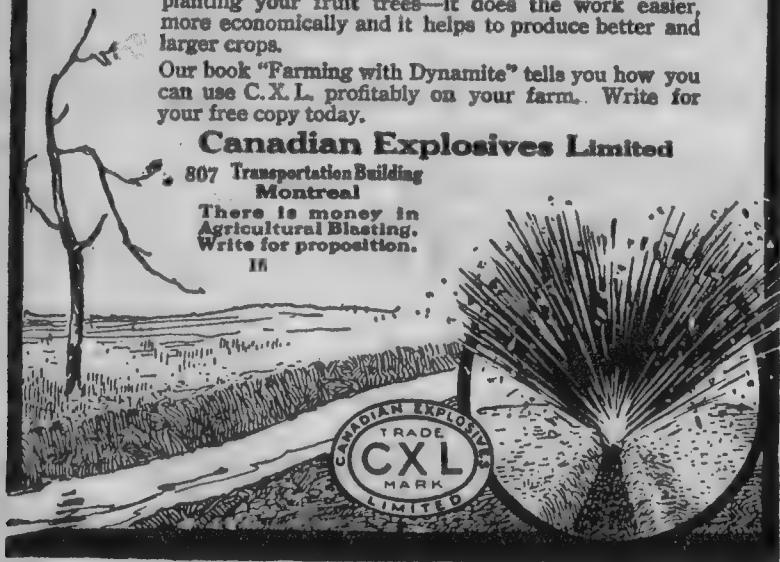
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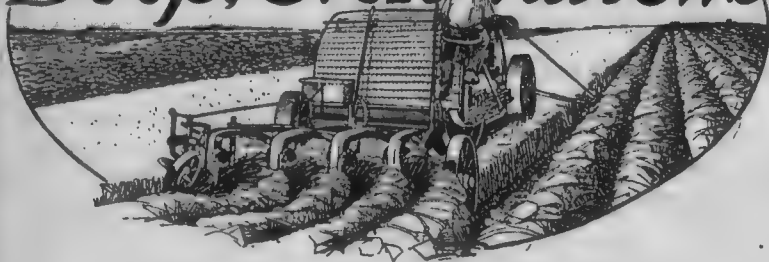
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WINNIPEG

In Livestock Circles

This Week's Cover

The group of Hereford cows with calves, the portrait of which appears on this week's cover of The Guide, are all Anxiety-bred stuff. Many of these heifer calves will be among those sold at the sale of Ward and E. G. Good, Good Donald Farm, Kansas City, on October 1. The Hereford cows are also the dams of other heifers offered in this sale.

The Ayrshire cow, Bloomer's Queen, has established a new record for four-year-olds of her breed. She gave 21,820 pounds of milk and 856 pounds butter-fat in one lactation period; an average test of 8.92 per cent. She is owned by Penhurst Farm, Narberth, Pa.

George Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., is now in the States with some of his famous Belgians, and will show at the Iowa State Fair and the International Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Iowa. He has with him Paramount Flashwood, last year's Chicago reserve champion and a good string of mares and young stuff, so it is a foregone conclusion that he will bring back a considerable share of the honors to Saskatchewan.

Alex. Galbraith, superintendent of provincial fairs, Alberta, left this week for the States, where he will judge horses at several of the big state fairs, including Iowa and Minnesota. At the latter he will judge Clydesdales and Percherons and at Des Moines he places the Clydes.

A move to inaugurate a National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers' Associations was launched in Chicago, August 12. A group of state leaders came together at the call of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association of the middle West. Although there are now 2,000 co-operative shipping associations in the United States doing a business amounting to nearly \$500,000 annually, there has been no co-ordination of effort among associations by county or state, with the exception of Minnesota and Michigan. There is no standardization in bye-laws, accounting, marking, grading, terminal commission handling, and in a good many states there is no legislation incorporating the societies. It is to be hoped that the newly-appointed committee of 15 will announce plans which will insure a strong national body.

The summer conference of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture took place in Morayshire, July 31. Strong difference of opinion were manifested at the discussion on the subject of importing Canadian stocker cattle. Wm. Henderson, Lawton, Coupar-Angus, moved a resolution in favor of amendment of the present legislation so as to open the ports. In defending his



Winners at the Highland Show

Upper, Rising Star, Champion Clydesdale Stallion.
Lower, Wells Lady Roy, Champion Clydesdale Female.

resolution he said in part: "There has been no single outbreak of scheduled disease in Canada. Her health record is superior to that of any country in the world." He characterized as a fair proposition that Canadian cattle might be admitted into Britain on the same basis as British cattle were admitted here. The same conditions would apply to Canadian stockers as apply to Irish stores. The risk Irishmen were afraid of was the competition of Canadian cattle with their own in the British markets. The disease question was entirely a bogey. The only interest against what he proposed was the breeding interest, and he argued that the opposition of breeders was unreasonable. It would be impossible to crop land in Scotland under a close rotation unless they had greater reserves of store cattle. An unlimited supply of store cattle must be maintained

The Grain Growers' Guide

if they were to have a sufficiency of manure for intensive cropping. Unless this were obtained, land would go out of cultivation. Mr. Runciman opened the ports to allow 60 head of Friesian cattle to come in. These sold at a close auction had made a profit of £14,000, and store cattle brought in would also make a profit. After a great deal of spirited argument the resolution was carried 54 to 36.

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Saskatchewan University Herd

A visit to the herd at Saskatoon will convince that Prof. Shaw and his colleagues are fully alive to the difficulties which confront livestock men in dry seasons and like the one we have just experienced, and the condition of their cattle shows equally that they have been successful in their efforts to combat drought. Following the slow germination and growth of spring and mid-summer, they sowed a portion of their acreage a second time, and the abundant rain of late summer and harvest season netted them a very fair weight of forage.

At the time of our visit late in August, the silo was being filled with a mixture of corn and oats. Here, as elsewhere, it has been proved that there is a real place for the silo in our system of agriculture, and indications multiply that silos will become more common in the livestock sections of the prairie.

During the past summer the Saskatoon College has carried out some very interesting experiments in the feeding of sunflower silage. The results were very gratifying as it was found that cattle relished the product and that very satisfactory gains were obtained. A bulletin will appear shortly setting out the advantages of sunflowers as a silage crop.

Perhaps the outstanding young animal of their herd is a ten-month Shorthorn bull of their own breeding, The Marshall, by Marshall's Heir, a Whitehall Sultan bull. This calf is a very growthy youngster of exceeding mellowness of flesh, and as smooth as an apple. He is filling very well and promises to have the lines of a grand beef carcass. At this early age he tips the scale at 1,000 pounds.

Some notable Aberdeen-Angus females have been bred and collected by the College. Dean Rutherford laid a very solid foundation for a good herd in his early purchases as may be seen from the quality of the animals of his own raising. Elmpark Rosebud 2nd, one of his first calves, has developed into a grand mother. She possesses the scale and frame which seem so hard to keep up in our western-bred stock. Like all the other dams at the College she is kept in breeding form and not loaded for fair purposes, but even in her present condition she carries a great wealth of natural flesh and maintains a lusty calf as well—unfailing evidence of thrift.

The beef calves which suck the dams are kept in during the day and have access to their mothers twice a day only. John Lancaster, the herdsman, allows that in these days of short pasture when the dams have to graze such a large area to support themselves, with perhaps a long walk to water two or three times a day, the calves are taxed too severely, and as Scotchmen make these decisions intuitively their opinion must be respected. Certainly the protection of the barn saves the calves a great deal of fly annoyance, and judged by what we were shown, the College system is producing results.

The Department of Animal Husbandry is raising some animals for the fat stock show at the winter fair. One of these, University Lady, is a Shorthorn-Hereford cross. Another cross-bred, Annie Laurie, has a black sire and a Shorthorn mother. These two phenomenally fine feeders were originally produced for instructional purposes.

The dairy herd at Saskatoon consists of Ayrshires and Holsteins in equal numbers. Possession of a silo makes it possible and profitable to have the highest milk production at the season of the year when milk is dearest, consequently, the summer visitor does not see these animals in heavy flow. Several creditable records of performance have been made at Saskatoon. Tib of Fairfield, a 1,400-pound Ayrshire cow, is one that strikes the eye first. One cannot help but be impressed by the fact that the only policy for the successful production of milk is to get the cows in good flesh when they are dry. It is a mark of excellence in a dairy cow to load on the beef when she is relieved of her duty at the pail, in order to be able to make big demands on her system when she freshens again.

As at other educational institutions returned soldiers undergoing instruction are much in evidence. Most of these fellows work as though they meant business.

Laurel Heights Farm Sale

There will be something worth while to be had for the breeder who wants the best in cows at the Laurel Heights Hereford Sale, at Lee's Summit, Mo., on October 2, and especially for the breeder who wants a foundation herd. This sale takes place the day after that of Wallace and E. G. Good, Good Donald Farm, Kansas City, Mo. The Laurel Heights offering, belonging to S. G. and J. E. Turner, 525 Keith and Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo., comprises 5 Gudzell and Simpson-bred cows, Anxiety, from horn to heel; 3 grand-daughters of Beau President, with the richest of pedigrees; 25 great Anxiety-bred cows, 14 with calves at foot sale day and mostly bred, and these are all top individuals. There are also 30 of the sweetest heifers which have ever gone through a sale ring, 20 of them open, and 10 bred.

For the breeder who wants a herd bull there will be offered Laurel Donald, av Don Perfect 4th, a prize-winner at the 1918 state fairs; also Laurel Paragon, by Advertiser 10th, out of a Beau Paragon-bred cow, one of the best young bulls Messrs. Turner have raised. This offering will appeal to every breeder, old and young, breeding cows, breeding heifers, show heifers, show and breeding bulls.

A group of the cows that will be offered in this sale appears elsewhere in the livestock department.

For catalog giving full description of offering apply to the owners, or Wallace

and E. G. Good, 460 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Barley Purchases \$300 Boar

J. W. Barley and Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta., have purchased in the States a very fine young Duroc-Jersey boar, by the great sire, Panama Special, which has produced a large number of exceptionally choice offspring, including winners at the large state fairs. The price paid was \$300. Three top-notch gilts, to be bred and delivered next winter have also been secured. They are in the Orion, Colonel and Defender strains of breeding.

Mr. Barley has been absent in the United States for some time and any papers due to customers, or other matters, will be looked after at the very earliest moment.

Sale of High-class Herefords

At the Lee Farm, Kansas City, Missouri, there will be sold on Friday, October 3, 61 head of highly-bred, registered Herefords, comprising 6 bulls, and 45 well-bred, regularly-producing cows with calves at foot, and rebred to the \$20,000 Re-

peater 134th, by the grand champion, Repeater, Prince Donald by Aaron Donald, and Bright Lad by a grandson of Publican, an outstanding three-year-old, by Dutch, 372174, out of Florence, 433675. Since Mr. Lee's purchase a few months ago of Repeater 134th, one of the sons of old Repeater retained by O. Harris and Sons for service in their herd, he has more herd bulls than the size of his herd warrants keeping. He is placing Bright Lad in this sale for no fault but because he is too good a bull not to be given a better opportunity than he is able to give him. He is richly bred, has lots of size, scale and bone, good lines, ideal head and horn and good color and markings, and abundance of Anxiety breeding in his pedigree. On his sire's side he is intensely Anxiety through the two great sons of Don Carlos—Beau Brunmel and Lamplighter. Lamplighter appears again on his dam's side, along with a strong infusion of Peerless Wilton and Star Grove blood. If you want a real herd bull it will pay you to wait and see Bright Lad. He has proved an exceptionally good breeder, and is right in every way. He belongs at the head of a high-class herd.

This being Mr. Lee's first public sale he has listed breeding cows that he would

like to keep, but realizes that he must include them to make the offering attractive to fellow breeders. Write for the sale catalog to Wallace Good, 460 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, and study their pedigrees. They will interest you.

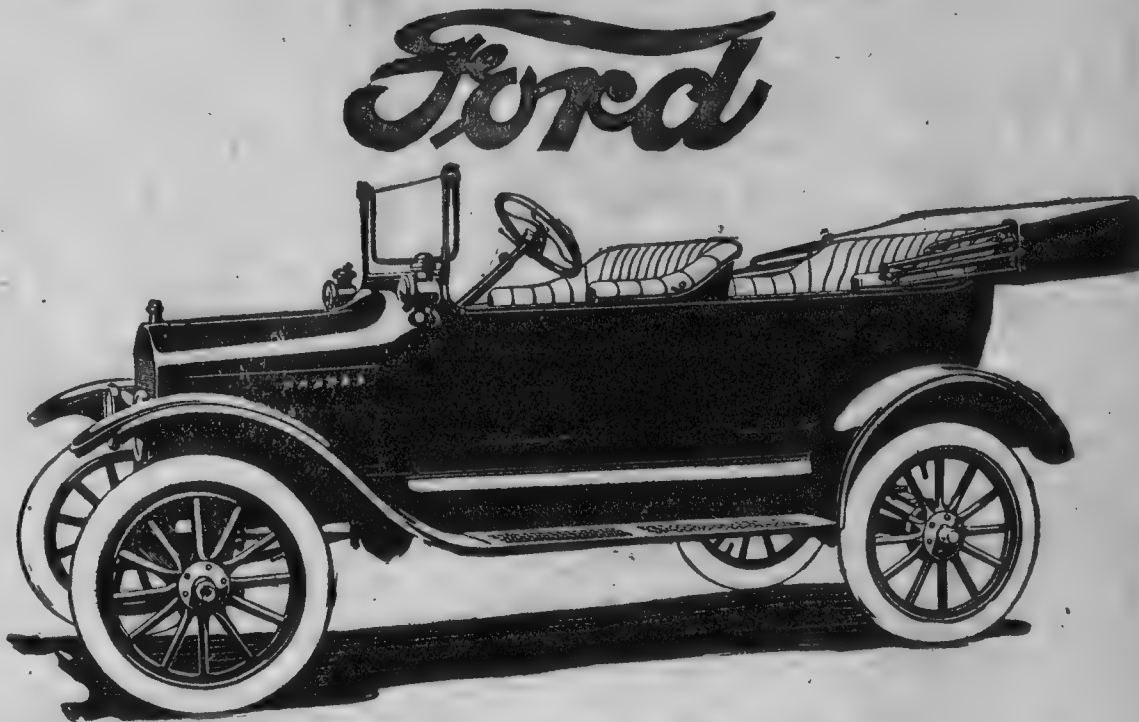
A portrait of Hereford cows on the Lee Farm, which appears elsewhere in this issue, will give an impression of the fine stuff that will be offered at this sale, as they are the mothers of some of the heifers that will be offered.

Jean Du Luth Red Polls

The following wins were made by the Jean Du Luth Red Polls at the Tri-state Fair, Superior, Wis.: Pilot Lee, out of Pear, record 603, first prize senior and grand champion bull. Pear's Sister, A. R. 395 lbs. fat, first prize senior and grand champion cow. Beautiful Bells, by Pilot Lee, junior champion heifer.

The Good Old Days

Eggs were in steady demand and sold for 12 to 15 cents per dozen, and butter in prints commanded 15 cents per pound.—Twenty-five years ago in the Manitoba Free Press.



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Note These Specifications

This barn is built to the following specifications, but can be easily changed by our expert draftsmen to meet any ideas of different arrangement that may be offered.

Size of Barn—36x50x14 feet.
Concrete Foundation and Floor.
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Self-supporting Roof.
T. and G. Flooring in Loft, making dust-proof floor.
Walls, to left line double boarded.
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Accommodation—20 head of stock, but can easily accommodate more by slight re-arrangement of floor plan.

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The Specifications of this barn requires 25,500 feet of lumber, and 25,500 shingles, which makes a complete carload shipment. The other materials, window frames, sash, building hardware, nails, screws, cement, etc., will be shipped from a U.G.G. point nearest to you, f.o.b. your station.

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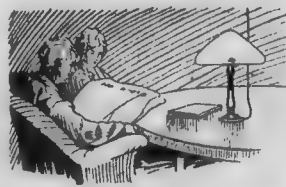
Town and Province.....
Guide, Sept. 10.

Light Up The Farm



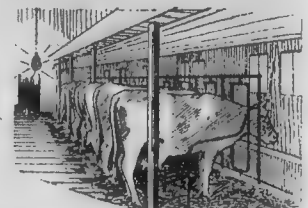
U.G.G. Electric Lighting Plants

Are the Simplest, the Strongest and the Longest
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Therefore the Cheapest



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The old greasy, smoky, dim-lighting lamp must go. It belongs to the age of the prairie schooner and oxen. Today up-to-date farmers everywhere are equipping their farms with Electric Lighting Plants. It is the order of the age. Saves an endless amount of cleaning and fussing around with oily, foul-smelling lamps, and brings a cheerful brilliancy to the home. With it you can spend comfortable evenings reading and sewing and the children are enabled to study their daily school lessons without endangering their eyesight.



The Smoky Lantern is a Thing of
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It isn't safe! It's a danger to your house, your barn, your stock. The yearly loss from fires caused by lamps and lanterns in one way and another is appalling.

Electric Lighting is no longer a luxury—it's a necessity. It helps make life worth living by bringing a feeling of security to your home, by its great economy and convenience in every way.

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whenever and wherever you want it—all over the house, in the barn, the creamery, the tool shed, or about the grounds. It requires but the turning of a switch.

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Any engine of 3 h.p. or more can be used. If you already have an engine it will reduce the cost of your plant. If you haven't one, we will supply it of a size suitable for the plant you need. We will quote you prices with or without engine.

Let Us Figure The Cost For You

The way to do it is this: On a blank sheet of paper draw a rough diagram of the buildings you want lighted up. Give distances between buildings, so we can figure amount of wire needed. Then designate by an X just how many lights you need and where you want them placed. Then fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with the diagram you have made, and we will do the rest. We will figure out the size plant you need and quote you a price laid down at your station for a complete plant suitable for your needs. The price will include everything complete including necessary wire and the unqualified guarantee of absolute satisfaction as always given by United Grain Growers Limited.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

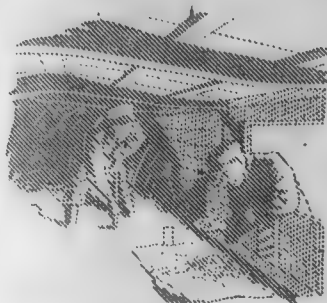
United Grain Growers Limited,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton.

Please quote me price on a complete lighting plant suitable for attached diagram, also send me any other literature you may have giving further information about U.G.G. Lighting Plants.

Name.....

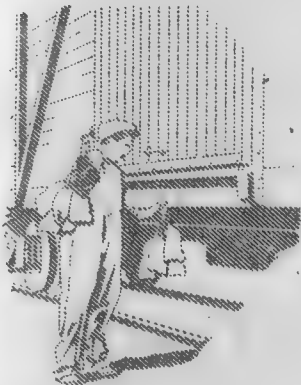
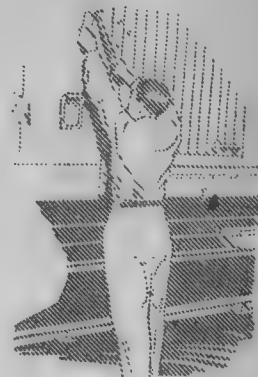
Town and Province.....
Guide, Sept. 10.

How The Dominion Government Weighs and Inspects Your Grain



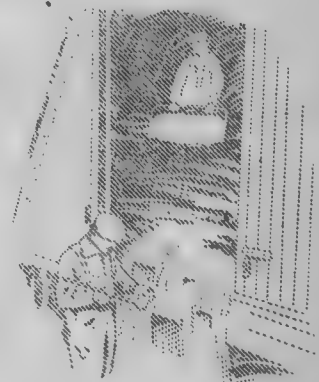
Government samplers enter car as soon as it arrives at inspection point. Samples are taken with a probe from different parts of the car and these, when mixed together on a cloth, as shown in picture, represent an average sample of the grain in the car.

United Grain Growers at once advise their shippers of the Government grade. If it appears that the shipper's interest can be served by asking for a reinspection or a change in the inspector's ruling, this is done. To make sure of this a grain expert from the Company carefully examines the Government Inspector's sample of every car handled. Illustration at right shows cars being labelled as to grade at Fort William before being unloaded. This is done from information sent down by mail.



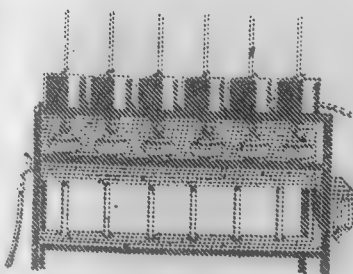
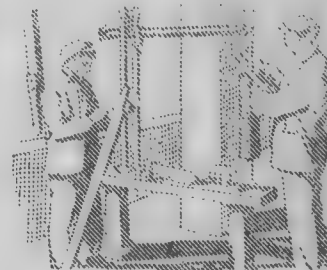
Sample is placed in cotton bag holding about four pounds. Car is sealed up again by the crew of the Inspection Department. No one but Government employees can enter the car or have access to the grain.

Another Government Inspector examines grain as it is unloaded at the Terminal Elevator. He watches to see if the average of the grain, as it runs from the car, agrees with grade already given from sample. If not, the grading may be changed.



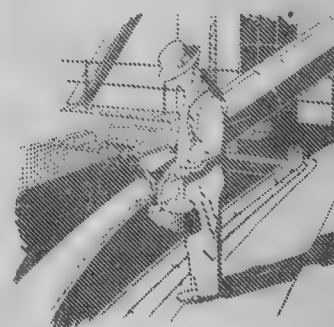
Samples are taken to the grading room and distributed among different inspectors. The samples are marked only with the car number, so the inspector has no information about ownership or shipping point of grain. All these inspectors work under the instructions of the Chief Grain Inspector for Canada. To determine the dockage, a pound of the sample is weighed out and then the seeds, chaff and dirt are screened out and weighed.

A whole car of grain goes into a single hopper and is weighed at one time. The weighing is under the supervision of officials of the Chief Government Weighmaster's Department. He issues a certificate of the weight and this also goes to the owner or his agent.



This instrument is used for testing the percentage of moisture in grain in case there is any question as to the grain being out of condition.

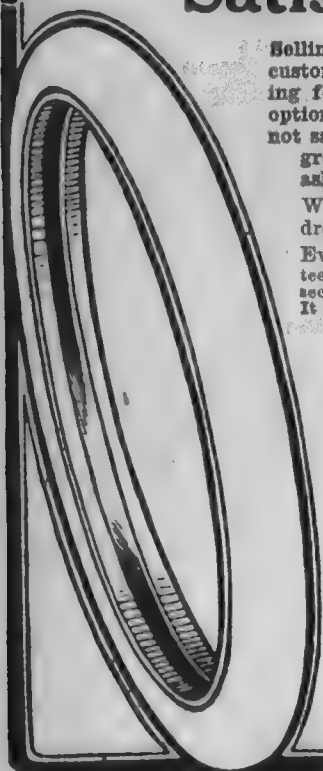
When the Government Inspectors have seen the grain go into the Terminal, they are not yet through with it. They inspect it again when it is loaded out from the Terminal into the hold of a steamer or railway car. As the stream of grain runs out of the elevator, they take samples continuously to see if the grain is up to the standard of the grade being shipped out.



As soon as grain is graded the Government inspection certificate is made out and delivered to the owner of the grain or his agent.

Grading and weighing are done by Dominion Government officials, but it helps United Grain Growers to take care of the shipper's interest when shipping bills are sent in promptly and shipper states what grade he expects.

Each Tire must be Satisfactory to You



Selling Tires on the basis that we do protects our customers—they receive only the best. Before paying for the Tires you order from us you have the option of thoroughly examining them. If you are not satisfied with the quality, workmanship and the great money-saving bargain these Tires offer, we ask you to return them at our expense.

We ship all Tires express paid, C.O.D., to any address in Canada.

Every Tire that leaves our premises is guaranteed to be absolutely brand-new. We do not handle second-hand or re-built Tires.

It is through our policy of fair dealing and giving more than value for the money that we now have thousands of satisfied customers throughout Canada.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
30x3	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$2.75
32x3	14.50	17.00	4.30
31x4	17.50	25.50	8.35
32x4	18.50	23.50	5.55
33x4	24.00	28.00	5.70
34x4	25.40	30.00	6.00

All other sizes at cut rates. You can't tire us asking for quotations.

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, fully guaranteed 4,000 miles:—

31x4	\$25.50	33x4	\$28.00
34x4	\$30.00		

Premier, Guaranteed 3,500 Miles

30x3 \$17.00

Security Tire Sales Co.

516 Yonge St., Toronto

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883
Capital \$250,000.00

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hides, Wool, Seneca Root Raw Furs and Peltries

I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:

Salted Beef Hides 28c-32c	Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
Salted Kip Hides 35c-40c	Wool 43c-46c
Salted Calf Hides 55c-60c	Prime Seneca Root \$1.25

Top Prices for Sheep Pelts

SHIP PROMPTLY
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Head Office: 157 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG; also 150-152 Pacific Ave. East

Going-out-of-Business Sale

of Farm Machinery

20% Reduction in Price 20%

P. & O. Line of Cultivation Implements
Rubber Belting
Grain Elevators

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractors
New 2-Speed, \$1,095. Second Hand, \$700.
Fond du Lac Tractors, \$195

Write for complete list—tell us what you require and we will give you our low going-out-of-business price.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada
WINNIPEG Limited

Mare Has Strangles

Q.—One of my mares, a five-year-old buckskin, foaled on Good Friday, and both mother and foal were healthy up to three weeks ago when discharge emerged from the colt's nose. At that time I had a veterinary surgeon to castrate one of my horse colts and he advised me to let mare and foal run in the pasture and not bother with the distemper as he called it because there was no danger of this sickness in summer-time. The pasture is one, whole section with about 40 acres lowland, with plenty of water winter and summer. There were more colts running in it with distemper. A week ago we noticed on coming to the pasture to milk, that the colt was standing in a little pool slobbering water and letting it run out of its mouth again. On approach we also noticed the mare (which has been served again) growing thin and her bag hard as a rock. The colt's throat was swollen and hard, breathing through the nose impossible. We took the colt home with the mother, put them in a clean, well-ventilated box-stall, gave the colt at regular intervals a bottle of diluted cow-milk, and rubbed its throat with white liniment which we got from a vet. two years ago for a case of strangles. Big pieces of discharge came out of its mouth when coughing after drinking (swallowing was very difficult). Next morning it tumbled over while I was with it and died. Now the mare's bag we rubbed with salted butter, milked her at intervals and succeeded in getting her bag soft. She discharges a little from her nose, seems to have difficulty to bend her neck although nothing is hard or swollen, and although eating both hay and oats (half-gallon three times a day), eats very slowly and shows signs of general listlessness.

What do you think was the matter with the colt, and what shall we do to the mare?

I forgot to say that I have given the mare balls of flour with oil of tar, as she was coughing slightly, but loose. Manure and water passes regularly.—T. C. Van S.

A.—1. Your colt was affected with strangles, or so-called distemper. Such cases usually require only general good nursing, laxative food, and the free opening of abscesses as they develop. When severe, pharyngitis or sore throat is present as evidenced by difficulty in swallowing; the throat should be rubbed with a stimulating liniment or poultice and chlorate of potash administered internally.

2. The mare doubtless suffers from the same trouble. Apply once daily to the throat and glands a liniment composed of oil of turpentine 2 ounces, liquor ammonia fort 1 ounce, raw linseed oil to make 8 ounces. Keep tightly corked, shake before using and apply with smart friction. Inhalations of steam will promote the discharge and have a soothing effect on the respiratory mucous membrane. Pour boiling water over a wisp of hay and hold the bucket under the patient's nose, stirring the hay occasionally.

Feed, scalded bran and oats, which should be made particularly soft and sloppy if the throat is sore. A few carrots or other roots are often relished and are a suitable addition to the diet. Offer cold water frequently, having two drams of chlorate of potash dissolved therein night and morning.

If the appetite is poor give four tablespoonfuls of liquid acetate of ammonia and whiskey, equal parts, two or three times a day in drinking water. Should abscesses appear they must be opened freely and may afterwards be syringed daily with some mild antiseptic such as weak carbolic acid or creolin solution. In rare instances abscesses form in the chest or other internal

regions and produce death. Of course, clean stables, pure air and general hygienic surroundings should not be overlooked.

Parturient Laminitis

Q.—Am a satisfied reader of your paper and desire to know through your valuable columns what might be the matter with a mare, four years old, first foal foaled Sunday morning, apparently alright, went out to pasture Monday and came in badly stiffened up, looked like a founder. Had a great deal of fever, with a quick pulse. The fever has gone but the mare is still in front and sore in front feet. She will back, but carries herself in turning on her hind legs very much. Feet are normally cool with no swelling in front legs. The mare pastures and lies considerably during the day.—D. O., Hanna, Alta.

A.—Your mare suffers from parturient laminitis or "founder after foaling."

In cases of this kind every effort should be made at the outset to avert serious and permanent changes in the internal structures of the foot. To this end, after clothing the patient comfortably to prevent chilling, the fore feet should be immersed in cold water. This can be best accomplished by standing the animal in a tub, having the water deep enough to cover the hoofs. Another method of applying cold and moisture to the feet consists in poulticing with cold wet bran, changing the poultices every 12 hours. While we prefer the cold water, poultices have the advantage of permitting the animal to lie down which relieves the inflamed tissues.

If the patient shows any disposition to lie down, probably the best procedure is to apply cold water during the day and poultices at night. Applications to the feet should be continued until all soreness has vanished. Internally give three ounces of pulverized nitrate of potash dissolved in a pint of water, every six hours for a week, or until the stiffness is relieved. The animal should be kept at rest and fed rather lightly on laxative diet until the lameness has passed off. When the cold applications have been discontinued, a blister composed of pulverized cantharides four drams, vaseline two ounces, should be applied above the coronets. The disease having now become chronic, in this case we would recommend the immediate application of bar shoes, having a bar large enough to cover the entire frog. The shoe should be seated out in such a manner as to avoid pressure on the sole. The weight will thus be distributed over the frog and wall. Place a leather sole between the foot and shoe and tack on lightly (not drawing the nails tight). After clipping the hair off closely from fetlocks to coronet, apply the above-mentioned cantharidine blister, rubbing it well in with the hand. Wash the affected surface after 48 hours and smear with fresh lard. Stand the mare on an earth floor and keep the feet constantly moist with cold swabs. The blister should be repeated every month till the condition is improved. Ounce doses of pulverized nitrate of potash may be given three times a day for a week. The shoes should be re-set every three or four weeks. In the event of the coffin-bone having become affected, treatment may be of no avail.



Co-operative Lumber Purchases Being Unloaded at a Local Stock Yard

Picked Up in Passing

With Note Book and Camera—By Passer-By

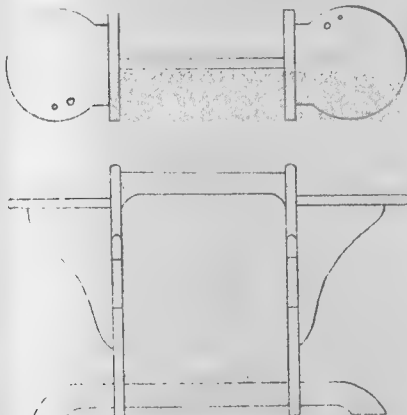
Wanted—A Gate Latch

Whatever may be the advantage of a double gate, the kind that meets in the middle of a gateway, they seem to be hard to keep shut. Seventy-five per cent. of these gates, I find, are fastened with a commandeered cow chain, or a piece of second-hand bale wire. This makes them about as handy to open as a slip gap, or the barbed wire contrivances seen on homesteads and ranches. The latches supplied with these gates seem to last about as long as the proverbial snowball. If the manufacturers can't make a latch for them that will stand the shock of a two-year-old Hereford bull in full career, they should quit manufacturing them altogether. And, by the way, there is room for improvement in the latches supplied for the ordinary metal gate. The little dingusses that are used to hold these single-spanners shut are usually placed so that they catch on one of the wires, where it passes around the tubular iron frame. This destroys their automatic feature altogether. Besides, the post on which the gate swings is frequently poorly braced, so that the pull of the wire fence on it draws the gate away from the other post, and the latch will not reach it. These last two classes of trouble, however, seem to be the fault of the men who hang the gates, and not of the manufacturers.

Moral.—When you screw one of these fasteners to your gate post, place it so that it works clear of the wires, and brace the other post so that the steady strain of 1,500 or 2,000 pounds pulling 24 hours a day and seven days in the week will not budge it.

For Milking Machine Users

Some time ago The Guide published an article on milking machines, which included a reference to the machine in use at the Trappist Monastery at St.



Top, Side and End View of Carrier for Milking Machine Parts

Norbert, Man. The illustration appearing herewith shows the construction of a handy device for carrying the movable parts, including the pail lids, pulsators and rubber tubing. The lids sit on the shelves at either end of the contrivance and the pulsators fit into the slots which are shown in the end view. When the parts are taken out of the disinfecting solution in which they are kept between milkings they are placed on the carrying device. The valves project through the holes in the shelves and this keeps the pail lids in place. After the milking is finished the parts are carried back to the solution tank on this carrier. Where a milking machine is installed in a large stable this time and temper-saving device soon pays for the trouble of making it.

Manure Handling Arrangement

On the modern dairy farm of Rice and Stevenson, Stonewall, Man., a modern dairy barn, with a modern, or at least unique arrangement for

handling the manure. The floor of the stable is elevated about three feet above the level of the ground by means of a filling of cobble stones within the basement wall. About midway between the ends of the barn a passage-way, under the stable floor, is placed as shown in the illustration. Cement-retaining walls hold the soil back on either side and angle iron built into the basement floor supports it and the weight of the cattle above. In the bottom of the gutters an opening has been left. The manure spreader, or



The Manure Spreader Is Backed In Here

wagon, is backed into this underground passage-way and the stables are cleaned by dropping the manure through the openings in the gutters into the wagon or manure spreader below and taken directly to the field.

At first it was the intention to have a through passage but later the north end of the passage-way was binned off and is now used as a root cellar.

Two doors, which meet in the middle and have sufficient pitch to run off the water, are closed over the entrance to the passage-way to exclude the snow and rain.

Gate Posts That Stay Put

James Sinclair, whose farm is situated on the Balmoral road, north of Stonewall, Man., learned the stonemason's trade in his native Scotland. Later, he was a masonry contractor in Winnipeg until he took up farming at his present location. But the hand never forgets its skill and some excellent examples of the stonemason's art are now seen on his farm. There is a stone basement to the barn and a stone implement shed graces the premises. But most noticeable to the passer-by is the neat pair of stone gate-posts, if posts they may be called, that hold the front gate in position. You will notice in the illustration that there is no sag to the gates. Both they and the posts have an air of substantial serviceableness that make you think, "Here lives a hard-headed, substantial farmer."



These Gates Never Sag and the Posts Are Always Plumb

The Imperial Tractor Is Built Right

Specifications

MOTOR—5-inch bore, 61-inch stroke.
RATING—15-30.
PLOWING SPEED—2½ miles per hour.
CAPACITY—3 to 4 plows.
WHEELS—Rear 54 inches by 12-inch face. Front 34 inches by 5-inch face.
TRANSMISSION—Selective Type Live-Axle, Planetary Final Drive, enclosed in dust-proof housing. Heavy duty Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout.
STEERING—Worm Gear Automobile Type.
CABBURETOR—Stromberg, burns Kerosene, and burns it ALL.
WEIGHT—Net 5,000 pounds.



DO NOT make the mistake of buying a tractor of too-small size. Over-driving on heavy duty makes them expensive to operate and short-lived. The IMPERIAL is plenty large enough for ALL your needs and operating costs are surprisingly small. Even if the initial outlay is, perhaps higher, this is soon offset by the splendid service and saving in repair bills which

the use of an IMPERIAL guarantees.

The powerful driving mechanism of the IMPERIAL is fully protected from dust and sand—gears run in clean oil. Careful adjustment of parts and scientifically correct construction produces a power development which is constantly higher than the rated capacity.

Consider these important facts and inquire fully about this machine before you buy.

We also offer a full line of Steam Traction Engines. Threshing Machines in sizes 20-32, 24-40, 28-42, 32-54 and 36-60.

Information in regard to our goods and prices will be gladly supplied upon receipt of enquiry

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co. Ltd.

1406 Whyte Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Branch at Regina, Sask.



Manufactured LUMBER

The Happiest Homes

The best lumber to use in Canada is that grown and seasoned in Canada—and then—you are supporting home industry and helping to provide positions for the returning boys. Your service to Canada demands you use Canadian manufactured lumber.

Write to the largest lumber house in the West. Every enquiry given personal supervision.

SERVICE

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Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

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FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

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Cheques and money transfers representing pay and allowances of soldiers drawn in Sterling Exchange will be cashed by this Bank at \$4.86 2-3 to the Pound Sterling.

We will transfer money for soldiers, free of charge, to any point in Canada where we have a Branch.

The Dominion Bank

Consult the Manager of any Branch

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of
Western Branches.

Winnipeg

THE
HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Winnipeg Office: 426 Main Street, near Portage

W. K. L. GREIG, Superintendent of Western Provinces.
P. M. WOOD, Manager of Winnipeg Branch.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS, DAIRYMEN

We call your attention to the Banking facilities offered by our Institution.

Are you in temporary need of capital? Are you lagging behind in your output because of the lack of necessary funds to keep it up to 100% efficiency or to increase it?

This Bank is organized to help develop every legitimate business activity.

Our local manager will gladly furnish you with full information.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

THE VALUE OF MONEY

Money—ready money is an essential in every line of business—mercantile or farming. Wise farmers build up Savings Accounts, which enable them to purchase for cash.

A Savings Bank Account with this Bank assures ready money when needed. Interest paid at current rate.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

152 Branches—57 Branches in Western Canada.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at December 31st, 1918	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
	Assets	1,285,524.87
	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Business and Finance

The Bankers' Viewpoint

THE following article, written by a bank manager in a western town, sets forth the factors which a banker takes into consideration in making loans to farmers. The Guide devotes most of its space to presenting the farmers' viewpoint. Here we have the bankers' side of the case.—Editor, Guide.

In appraising the merits of a farmer's application for credit, there are many questions that confront the banker. The first query that will occur to him will be: "Is the money to be used for a legitimate banking purpose, that is, to aid production?" If the farmer asks for a loan to buy stock in the Jugo-Slav Gold Mine Company, or some other speculative venture that has never been heard of before—and is not likely to be heard of again—he should be firmly but politely conducted to the door.

Having satisfied himself that the loan is a proper banking investment, and that it is likely to be repaid within a reasonable time, the bank manager's next step is to require from the applicant a full statement of his assets and liabilities, with an account of his farming operations. This statement must be carefully analyzed and the ratio of floating liabilities to liquid assets noted. Similarly the proportion of mortgage debts to fixed assets must be studied, as also the relation of total surplus to total liabilities. The terms of payment of the mortgage debts will require to be clearly shown, and consideration given to the possibility of the customer obtaining a renewal of mortgages that are soon maturing, and the payment of which might embarrass him. Then, if the account is a new one, verification of the real estate holdings must be sought by searching title in the registry office, or by demanding production of titles if the land is clear of encumbrance. The accuracy of the statement as to mortgage debts and deferred payments will have to be proven, by production of receipts for payments made and the relative agreements for sale, or possibly by correspondence with the loan company. Corroboration of the values placed on the land and chattels must be obtained, either from the manager's own knowledge gathered during his driving trips through the district, or from the branch records, or from inquiry of some reliable local authority. Information should be requested as to the total acreage held by the customer under cultivation, as to proposed acreage in crop and condition of tillage for the current year, particulars as to acreage and yield for the preceding season. If the loan is important, an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the year should be worked out, and the borrower should indicate how high his total borrowings are likely to run. If the seeker after credit is not already known to the bank, his antecedents must be investigated and reliable information obtained as to his character, habits and ability.

The Question of Security

Having satisfied himself on all these points the banker will next decide if the loan should be made with or without security. In commercial credits, the question as to whether to take security or not does not often arise. Collateral security is a fundamental of good banking and is usually required and given as a matter of course in such accounts. The manufacturer pledges his goods, the wholesaler hypothecates his bills receivable, the grain dealer assigns his grain or his bills of lading, the stock-broker gives his stocks. The farmers alone are the only borrowers, who, as a class, may borrow without security. This is not altogether because loans to farmers are always repaid without trouble, or because the farmer is any more honest than the business man, but because his assets are usually of such a nature that they cannot be readily pledged to the bank. It is true, of course, that owing to somewhat recent amendments to the Bank Act, the farmer may pledge his threshed grain and chattel mortgage his livestock. But he usually has no grain in his possession in the spring or summer, and if he requires advances at these seasons this form of security is not available.

As to chattel mortgages, the farmer seems to have an instinctive horror of, and an inherent objection to this form of security, his feeling being probably handed down from the time of his fathers in Ontario and other older settled countries, when a chattel mortgage was looked upon as heralding the last stages of financial ruin. It was the boast of many a farmer in Ontario that he never borrowed a dollar, and never gave a mortgage in his life, but these men were not very progressive, and probably their sons have come out West, borrowed all they could get, mortgaged all they had, and made more money in ten years than their sires accumulated in a life-time. Further, chattel mortgages are cumbersome in form and more or less expensive, and, as a matter of fact the banker doesn't like them any better than does the farmer. Nevertheless, there are occasions when if the banker does not take chattel mortgage security he is negligent in his duty to the bank, and other occasions when his failure to take the mortgage would mean that he had failed in his responsibility towards the farmer. The manager should always remember that he owes it to the farming community to see that every deserving applicant for credit receives the financial support to which he is entitled. If, then, the banker decides that owing to comparatively heavy liabilities, a farmer is not worthy of unsecured credit, he should consider if the loan may not safely be made on a security basis, such as a chattel mortgage under Section 88 of the Bank Act, an assignment of grain, or perhaps a seed-grain lien. Sometimes it is not possible to extend unsecured credit because of the exemption law, but it would be a pity if this law, designed for the protection of the farmer, should operate, for example, to prevent his procuring good seed. In most cases, the government or the municipality will see to it that the farmer is provided with seed grain, but this form of obtaining relief looks like accepting charity to some farmers, who would much prefer to borrow from the bank. If the farmer has a good equipment of horses and machinery, with a well-worked field of summerfallow, the banker can probably make him a loan for seed-grain purposes, even if his assets are nearly all exempt. A seed-grain lien will give the bank a prior claim on the growing crop, and in most cases insures repayment.

A Difficult Problem

Perhaps the most difficult application comes from the honest and capable farmer, who has borrowed a considerable amount for a season's work, but who finds his plans of repayment from the crop defeated by a crop failure. Take the case of a half-section owner, with a mortgage on his land for say \$3,000, good equipment of horses, cattle, machinery and buildings, a debt of \$2,000 to the bank and a near total crop failure caused by an omniscent providence. As it is written in scripture "he hath sown good seed, but he hath sown it in vain," and his enemies, the drought and the gophers, have eaten it. If his banker were wise, and he doubtless would be, the bank holds a chattel mortgage on his equipment. The loan company have a mortgage on his farm, and he has enough money perhaps to pay part of his outside creditors but nothing to pay the bank, and nothing with which to carry on. The bank has always been his friend and he applies for an extension of the old credit for another 12 months, and for additional advances of \$2,000. The banker has every confidence in his customer, but the proposed loan would assume larger proportions than he ever anticipated. However, he is faced with the alternative of realizing on the security and thus crippling a good worker in an essential industry, or of staking the worker for another season. If possible he will choose the latter course, and by taking all available security he may make the bank's position fairly safe, even if some of his security is by way of second mortgage.

To summarize: the banker in order to properly judge the merits of a farmer's application for credit, must keep clearly in mind the following points: purpose of the loan and source of repayment; nature and extent of the borrow-

er's assets and the amount of his liabilities; borrower's character and ability; his past and present methods of farming; and finally, the advisability of obtaining collateral security, and, by



SAVINGS, Thrift, Independence—all these are the outcome of the same impulse and attain the same objective—PROSPERITY. The Standard Bank of Canada can help you to attain it.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main Street
Branch: Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

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Capital Paid Up.....\$16,000,000
Reserve Funds.....17,000,000
Total Assets over.....470,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

Complete Banking Service

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

Farmers' Accounts Solicited

5½%

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Flour-Millers and Wheat-Growers
(From The Farmers' Sun, the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario)

For the past several years Canadian flour milling concerns have been operating on a government-set margin of profits—and still are. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company is one of these.

Under this sort of government control the capital stock of this company, which has a par value of \$100 a share, has climbed to \$208.

It is now announced that this company will increase its capital stock after the annual shareholders' meeting on October 3. Details of the new allotment are not public property, but the daily press comments that "it was accepted in market circles that some substantial privilege would be accorded the stockholders when the new issue is offered. Some inkling of the announcement was evidently responsible for the sharp rise in the price of the shares on Tuesday's market."

To the outsider it appears conclusive that "some substantial privilege" was accorded the stockholders when the government undertook to regulate the price of wheat and flour.

Is it less majestic to inquire what substantial privilege was ever accorded the farmers of Canada in this connection?

United States Wheat Crop

The total area seeded to winter wheat in the United States last fall was nearly 50,000,000 acres. Thousands of farmers, established in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, were anxious to take advantage of the government's guarantee. Then came the mildest winter on record, and in February there was confident anticipation of a bumper crop which would far eclipse in magnitude anything in preceding crop history in the United States. The probability was generally estimated at 1,300,000,000 bushels. Newspapers in the United States which were friendly critics of the government's policy, began to talk about the loss of \$1,000,000,000 which the government would lose on its wheat guarantee.

There were plentiful rains in the spring, and on June 1 an official forecast was issued from Washington that the total wheat crop of the United States would be about 1,236,000,000 bushels, or a crop one-fifth larger than any that was ever before harvested under the Stars and Stripes. Hot, moist weather came in June and the crop shrank to 1,116,000,000 bushels, which was the forecast from Washington on July 1. The weather continued hot in July. The wheat crop of the north-western states was very seriously damaged, and on August 1 an estimate of 940,000,000 bushels was announced from Washington. That was a shrinkage of practically 300,000,000 bushels since June 1.

"Just Enough to Go Around"

Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, says in a recent issue:—

"The bumper crop has disappeared, and now we have a very ordinary crop, in fact, a rather small crop, considering the enormous acreage seeded."

"Canada has been hit in much the same way as our own north-west. Prospects in Australia and India have also turned out much poorer than expected. England, who was talking several months ago about the burdensome wheat crop in America, will now doubtless change her mind. The world would be facing a serious predicament now, indeed, if the United States had not put its guaranteed wheat price into effect a year ago and thus secured an abnormally large acreage. For a time it looked as though this large acreage would produce a yield which would be truly embarrassing, but the weather during June and July has co-operated with fungus pests in such a way as to reduce the yield to a point where there seems to be just enough wheat to go around in nice shape."

"Much wheat, especially spring wheat, is of very poor milling quality. In Iowa, spring wheat is selling as low as \$1.70 per bushel, and much of it will be fed to the hogs. The millable wheat crop of the country this year is probably about 840,000,000 bushels."

Markets for All Canada Produces

Sir Thomas White, in his Budget Speech, said. "It must be many years before Europe is able to recover agriculturally from the effects of the war. In the meantime the hungry millions must be fed, and it would seem certain that Canada's agriculture will not lack profitable markets for all it can produce." Farmers, of this great food-producing country, Canada, bring your financial problems to us.

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Regina Farm Boys' Camp

Its Development, Work and Objects—By John G. Rayner



John G. Rayner

For the past five years the Regina Exhibition Association, in co-operation with the extension department of the university and the department of agriculture has staged a special educational feature for the farm boys of Saskatchewan, known as the Farm Boys' Camp. It is the development of an idea which was first conceived by the late Lieutenant H. N. Thompson, who at the time was Weeds and Seeds Commissioner for the province of Saskatchewan. Lieutenant Thompson felt that any permanent development of Saskatchewan agriculture must come through the education of the farm boys and so he aimed to be of special service to them. The Regina Exhibition Association extended fullest co-operation, with the result that over 200 boys flocked to the 1915 exhibition and became the guests of the association for the week. They took part in various judging competitions and listened to lectures by experts; their recreation was under the direct control of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Since then the camp has become an annual event. Moreover, it has become one of the prominent features of the annual exhibition. Sometimes the crowds at the fair are asked to give way to a line of over 200 boys as they march through the exhibition grounds to their work, and it is noticeable during the last year or so that the question is no longer asked: "Who are these boys?" The visitors have come to know who they are and feel that they are a part of the exhibition. In the five years since the first camp convened upwards of 1,100 boys have attended and practically that number of homes have thus been given a direct interest in the exhibition and in the efforts which the university and the department of agriculture are putting forward for the country boys.

A Big Event in a Boy's Life

The camp is receiving the stamp of approval from all those who are in touch with its work. It provides a red letter day in the lives of many of the boys. Some of them had never had a ride on a train until their trip to the camp; many had never seen a city with its street cars, its huge buildings, and its great exhibition. The program of the camp always includes a visit to the Parliament Buildings. The boys gather in the legislative chamber and see where the laws of the province are made and administered. This gives them a new point of contact with the world about them. They return to their homes with a better understanding of

the many things it takes to make up a province and a nation. It is a step toward more intelligent citizenship. If all this is worth while the camp is fulfilling its purpose, at least in part, for it is doing all this, and more.

The camp this year was in session during July 29, 30 and 31. Forty-eight teams attended making a total, including both boys and leaders, of nearly 300. This camp was the largest yet held and the most successful. The boys came in teams of five under charge of a supervisor or leader. This year, as well as in 1918, camping quarters were provided at one of Regina's finest schools. Canvas cots were provided for the boys, and the toilet and bath facilities at the school were at their disposal. This school building makes an ideal location for the camp. It is close to the exhibition grounds, where the boys go to take part in the contests, and at the same time is sufficiently distant to be free from the noises and distractions of the exhibition. This isolation of the camp makes the recreation more easily controlled, and hence better discipline can be maintained. The Regina Public School Board in loaning this building for the purposes of the camp is also placing its seal of approval on the efforts to give the country boys a chance.

The Y.M.C.A. has invariably co-operated to the fullest extent in making the camp worth while. Y.M.C.A. instructors have always been on hand to direct the recreation of the camp and this part of the camp life is given fully into their charge. This association is alive to the needs of the adolescent boy and their program includes talks on health and hygiene, as well as recreation in the form of physical training, mass athletics, group games, singing, etc. The Y.M.C.A. also provides for the fullest use being made of the shower baths. This whole program is designed, as one of the lecturers put it, to help these boys "to make the grade" in life. In the absence of a Y.M.C.A. instructor, during most of the sessions of the camp this year, this part of the program was placed in charge of T. H. Rosser, of Shellbrook, who came to the camp as the leader of the team from that point. Mr. Rosser is the principal of the Shellbrook school. He showed splendid ability as an organizer and leader, and a thorough knowledge of the games and physical training necessary.

The agricultural part of the program has every year been placed in the hands of the extension department of the university. Lectures by trained men are provided for but the main features of the program are the competitions in judging. Contests are arranged for in judging horses, beef and dairy cattle, and swine, and also in the identification of weeds. The boys compete, both as teams and as individuals. The prize list this year included six \$50 scholarships for use at the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. These were awarded to the boys making the high

Continued on Page 35.



At Lampman Short Course Using one of Geo. Rupp's Belgians for Judging Purposes



A Class of Draft Horses for Practice Judging

How It is Done

How Another Brick was Laid on the Tariff Wall at the Last Session of Parliament—By J. A. Stevenson

HERE is a pretty little story, illustrative of the workings of the protective system in Canada, to be narrated in connection with the manufacture of tin plate in Canada. Prior to the last budget, item 343 of the customs tariff read:

"Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets, tin-strip waste, and tin foil—free."

Item 344 read:—"Tin ware, japanned or not, and all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.—British preferential rate, 15 per cent.; intermediate tariff, 22½ per cent.; general tariff, 25 per cent."

One of the changes introduced in the last budget was the striking out of the words "plates or sheets" from item 343. Tin plates and sheets therefore come under "all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.," which means "not otherwise provided for" and accordingly became liable to the scale of duties laid down in No. 344.

No Questions Asked

No one noticed it particularly and as the question of the reason for the alteration was not raised by the opposition, Sir Thomas White volunteered no explanation. But there was an excellent explanation, which clears up the situation. It was announced immediately afterwards that Baldwins Limited, of Swansea, Wales, had bought from the Imperial Munitions Board the very large plant which the latter had erected for the British government in Toronto, on Harbor Commission property. What price they paid has not been disclosed and there is no suggestion that the fact of Stanley Baldwin, M.P., lately a member of the firm, being parliamentary secretary to the treasury, and therefore a member of the Lloyd-George administration, has any bearing on the transaction. The amount paid for the plant, moreover, though its disclosure might be interesting, only concerns the taxpayers of Great Britain. But it is understood that Baldwins Limited declined to begin the manufacture of tin plate in Canada until they were assured of adequate protection against outside competition. And apparently this was a very easy matter to arrange.

A Secret Correspondence

No doubt Sir Thomas White and Mr. Baldwin had a considerable volume of correspondence; the latter was a prominent leader of the tariff reform party in England, and Sir Thomas is one of the foremost exponents of the gospel of protection in Canada. Probably they exchanged views upon fiscal questions and found themselves in complete agreement. The tradition that British ministers must never secure any political favors for themselves out of their position is very strict and it may be safely concluded that Sir Thomas' action was perfectly spontaneous, taken to encourage a new industry and put his principles into practice. Anyhow, one more is added to the list of protected industries in Canada. Tin plate, which, by the way, consists only partially of tin, is chiefly used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, and vessels of various kinds. If there is any increase in its price, as there probably will be, the fruit, vegetable and fish canners will have to pay higher prices for their supplies, and in turn will have to pass on the extra charge to the consumer. Most people have only a limited sum to spend on canned goods and if the prices, which are high enough already, are increased, they will buy less. There will accordingly be a smaller demand for certain fishery and agricultural products and once more the natural industries of the country will have been penalized to help urban manufacturers.

A Previous Attempt

What is the opinion of Dominion Canners Limited on the subject? They can scarcely complain as they are fervent exponents of the protective principle. Nor can a certain member of the cabinet, who is deeply interested in the manufacture of metal products, be

Continued on Page 35



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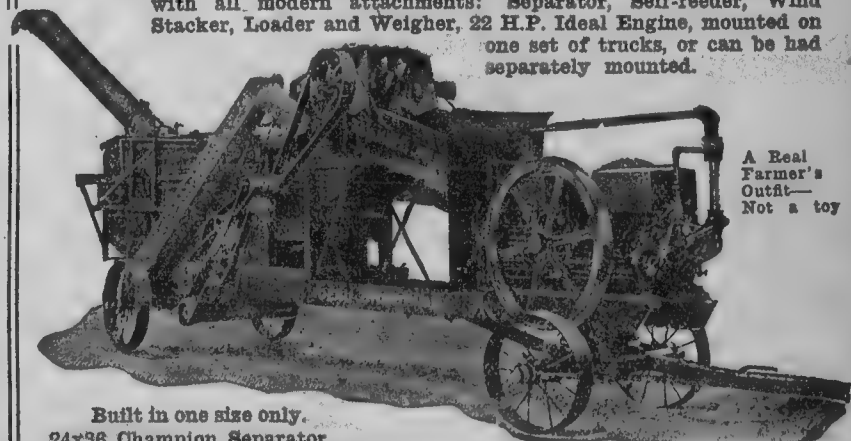
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Alberta's New Farm Schools

Gleichen, Youngstown and Raymond are the New College
Centres—By Aubrey Fullerton

THREE new agricultural schools are being built this year by the Alberta government. They will supplement the three already in operation and will be conducted upon closely similar lines, but after an enlarged and improved plan. Alberta has now had several years' experience of its localized farm school policy, and has found the results so generally satisfactory that it purposes to continue it in preference to the one big school method that is being followed elsewhere.

Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond are the new college centres. At each of these places there is now being built the first unit in what will ultimately be a complete teaching, boarding, and demonstration plant for the making of trained farmers. The buildings will be of uniform style and size in each case and will be equipped for experimental and academic work in all departments of agricultural science suited to the prairie provinces.

A group of three buildings at each of the three points will be erected this year. The college building proper will be of two stories and basement, solidly built of brick and stucco. The original schools at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm are frame buildings, but the government, having satisfied itself that the system is a good one, has now decided to build more permanently.

The School Buildings

The architect's plan provides for an agronomy laboratory, dairy room, poultry room, and laundry in the basement; chemical laboratory, library, domestic science room, dining room, one class room, and administrative offices on the main floor; physics laboratory, class room, sewing room, home nursing room, and assembly hall on the top floor. The

cost of the school building will be \$60,000.

As illustrated in the accompanying sketch, a blacksmith and carpenter shop and power house will be directly at the rear of the school, and closely adjoining the power building will be the animal-husbandry building. These two buildings are to cost about \$25,000, making the complete outlay on the first unit of the college plant \$85,000.

Six other buildings will remain for next year's program. They will comprise residences for the principal and farm superintendent, a boarding house for the farm crew, silo and cattle barn, horse barn, and combined implement shed and granary. Eventually a dormitory for the students will be added between the school and the other buildings, but in the meantime, living accommodation will be furnished by the townspeople on the old-fashioned boarding principle.

Prospects for Good Attendance

The term of 1918-19 was broken up at the Alberta farm colleges by the influenza epidemic. It had given promise of being a record year, and it is now expected that, despite partial crop failures in the southern and eastern portions of the province, the coming session will make up for time lost last year. The 1917-18 attendance at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm was 328 students, and Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond will likely add from 80 to 100 each to that number. The chances are that Hon. Duncan Marshall, who, as minister of agriculture, is largely responsible for the system of local farm schools, will not be satisfied till there are 1,000 young men and women studying farm science in the Alberta provincial colleges, and even now, that day does not seem at all remote.



The Architect's Plan for the Buildings of Alberta's New Farm Schools

Gasoline, Poultry and the Tariff

PERSONAL experiences are more convincing than theories. Here is a personal experience with a hearing on the tariff:—

One evening in the fall I found myself 25 miles from home with an automobile at sunset. Thinking that I had better be sure of enough gasoline to get home on, I stopped at a village and bought one gallon, for which the garage man charged me 50 cents. Shortly afterward, I went down to Portland, Oregon, to visit my sister. Her husband took me out in his car to see the city. While we were out he pulled up at a garage and had five gallons of gasoline put into the tank. He handed the garage man a dollar and got into the car. "See here," I said, "You have made a mistake."

"What is the mistake?" he asked.
"You got five gallons of gasoline."
"Sure. What of it?"
"But you gave that chap only a dollar."
"What do you want me to give him—my watch till he has the dollar tested?"

"You aren't telling me that you buy gasoline for 20 cents a gallon?"

"That's right; if I buy a \$5.00 ticket, it costs 19-and-a-half cents a gallon."

Think of paying 50 cents for one gallon of gasoline and then having a train drop you over an imaginary line and find gasoline from the very same refineries, out of the very same barrels selling for 20 cents a gallon, simply because you were on the other side of a certain line of latitude.

Why the Great Difference?

Of course, I do not suppose that this tremendous difference of 250 per cent. is all due to the tariff, though the tariff is a considerable part of it. There ought to be some way of finding out why gasoline can be handled at a satisfactory profit at 20 cents a gallon while we are required to pay 50.

When I came back I asked the man who sells me gasoline about it. He said that the high cost of gasoline here was due to high freights and excessive insurance due to the explosive quality of

Continued on Page 35.

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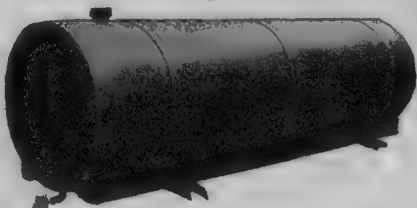
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"The Fairview Idea"

Continued from Page 7

going "back to the land"—where he had never been before in his life! The humor and pathos of poor Fogg's adventure in discovering how much back ache there was in a farmer's dollar; the girl, Millie, who was cashier in a laundry and was "stuck" on farming because she liked horses and cows and birds and flowers and green fields, and who was to become Mrs. Farmer Fogg; how the Fogg succeeded with the assistance of Tom Whelpley, the school teacher, and Uncle Abner Dunham—Well, it's mighty good reading, mighty sound advice to ignorant city people turning landwards, and a mighty human and interesting way of solving a national riddle.

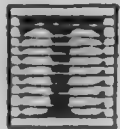
The rebellion of Emmie Henderson, wife of Charlie Henderson, and its spread among the women of Fairview furnishes another delightful chapter. The Hendersons were in debt and Charlie and his wife were working like dogs year in and year out, when Charlie got "taken in" by a machinery sharper over in town one day when he had a sick headache—when Charlie had. When he got home and Emmie looked at the \$1,200 "contract" it developed into a raging headache with the raging being done by Emmie. They came over to the Dunhams in their trouble and, on the advice of "Ma" Dunham, Charlie decided over all he possessed to his wife, Emmie, in order to sidestep the note which he had so foolishly given the machinery shark. In this manner did the control of the Henderson place fall into the hands of Emmie while the years rolled on and the outstanding note slowly became outlawed. Whenever Charlie complained that it was getting on his nerves, being nothing but a hired man in his own home, his wife informed him that she had stood it for eleven years.

The climax came when the women of Fairview met to consider the architectural possibilities in the rebuilding of Hugh Clark's house, it having been burned. Tom Whelpley had organized the Fairview Co-operative Fire Insurance Company and the Clark house was the first loss. The whole neighborhood was buzzing with interest over the "up-to-date" plans for the new farmhouse. The meeting was nothing but organized gossip, in Uncle Abner's opinion.

As the plans for bathroom, lighting systems, etc. were discussed, Emmie Henderson boiled over into final revolt. She requested them to take up the consideration of plans for the complete alteration of her own home, and while her husband's face was filled with horror, consternation and wrath, she outlined her plans and said they intended to spend "about twelve hundred dollars—with the interest on that amount for five years!" It was rebellion—Emmie's crusade for less work, more help and better equipment in the homes—and the light of battle spread from face to face in that women's meeting. Nobody knew just what took place between Emmie and Charlie on the way home in the "flivver," but it was known that they went clear around by the old Simons schoolhouse, got home late and acted like lovers coming home!

The problem of "the Fairview girl crop," of enriching the lives of the growing girls on the farms of the neighborhood provides still another interesting chapter of this book, with Kate Lutz just back from the city for a visit with the former neighbors of the Lutz family, introducing the necessary contrast between the old and the new conditions of life in Fairview. Poor Kate! with her craving for meeting people, with her sleazy dress which looked like an imitation of something expensive, her powdered cheeks and blackened eyebrows! Her caustic tongue provides some pungent conversational passages. In referring to the discontent which had driven her to the city, she says:—

"Everything was dead, dead! I wanted life. I wanted beaux. I wanted to be in things in which the boys and girls could mingle, and flirt, and dance, and sing, and play around together. While I was from twelve to fifteen, I was happy, because I could play with the boys like a boy; but after I had put on long dresses, and when I got to looking like a woman, all that was over. Then the boys never came around except to spunk—and I hated that. I didn't



THE business that started so courageously in this humble structure in 1847, to-day dominates the stove and furnace business of the British Empire.

From the small number of quaint wood stoves made in those early days the output has grown steadily until now—it comprises

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"Comfort in the Home"—On heating with the Sunshine Furnace.

"Satisfaction"—Dealing with McClary's Gas Range.

"McClary's Electrical Appliances"—On cooking with electricity describing McClary's.

"Household Helper"—Describing Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.

"The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

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17

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A Real Indicator

A South Carolina man claims to have made a substantial contribution to the movement for the conservation of human life through the invention of a device which will positively prevent accidents to automobiles at grade crossings. The working of the attachment is simple and is explained by the inventor as follows: "While the car is running 15 miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator, at 25 miles a green bulb appears, at 40 a red bulb and when the driver begins to bat'em out around 60 miles an hour a phonograph under the seat plays 'Nearer My God, to Thee!'"

He Could

They were standing at the window of their new cottage, gazing out over the attractive stretch of landscape that presented itself to view.

"Dearest," asked the young wife, "can you think of anything that might add to the attractiveness of our vista?" "I don't know," replied the brute, "unless you might wash the windows."

want to get married and have a raft of kids, and wash dishes and bake and roast myself over a stove or a washtub all the time, and make butter and fret and stew and mop and iron and mend and make and slave all the time and never stick my head over the front gate except to go to church and hear old Preacher Brown spell Hannah one Sunday and spell it backwards the next!"

In striking contrast to these old conditions were the new activities of Fairview—the new dance frolics with maybe a lecture or picture show and something to eat; the canning club contests and free trips as prizes; the graded school with its several teachers and many pupils and classes in sewing, gardening, etc.; socials in the schoolhouse and the whole neighborhood there to talk things over, with perhaps people from town and a dinner cooked and served by the girls and a general good time; with a regular Little Country Theatre, where plays were presented, written by farmer folks for farmer folks and played by young people from the farms.

All this change in the life of the girls was brought about by Daisy Wiggins and her assistants. It makes a fine story, but I have already exceeded my space, and the book must be read to be appreciated. It is replete with many fine passages into which are packed much sound logic, much common sense, much information, much intelligent discussion of universal rural life problems.

"The Fairview Idea" by Herbert Quick? This, then, is the Fairview Idea: "It is the greatest idea in the world. It relates to the improvement of the biggest of all Big Business—Farming. This is a business which has been all hands and no head. The Fairview Idea will give it head. It shows that the country church may not only be as good a church as that of the city, but a better one than any city can possibly produce. It shows that the rural school may be and ought to be a better school than any city school can possibly be. It shows that country life—poor and sordid as it usually is—may be richer and fuller than city life at its best. The Fairview Idea has the power to transmit a stand-pat farming reactionary into an agricultural progressive with something of the apostolic in his heart. And why not? For ages society has taken bread from the farmer's hand, and given him back a stone; from him it has received fishes and paid for them in serpents."

"For many of us older people," says Uncle Abner, "not much can be done; but think of the unending generations of little girls and boys coming on and on out of the fruitful womb of time to tread the furrows that a world may be fed and clothed. For them must be justice and opportunity to know, to live and to seek the truth."

How It Is Done

Continued from Page 31

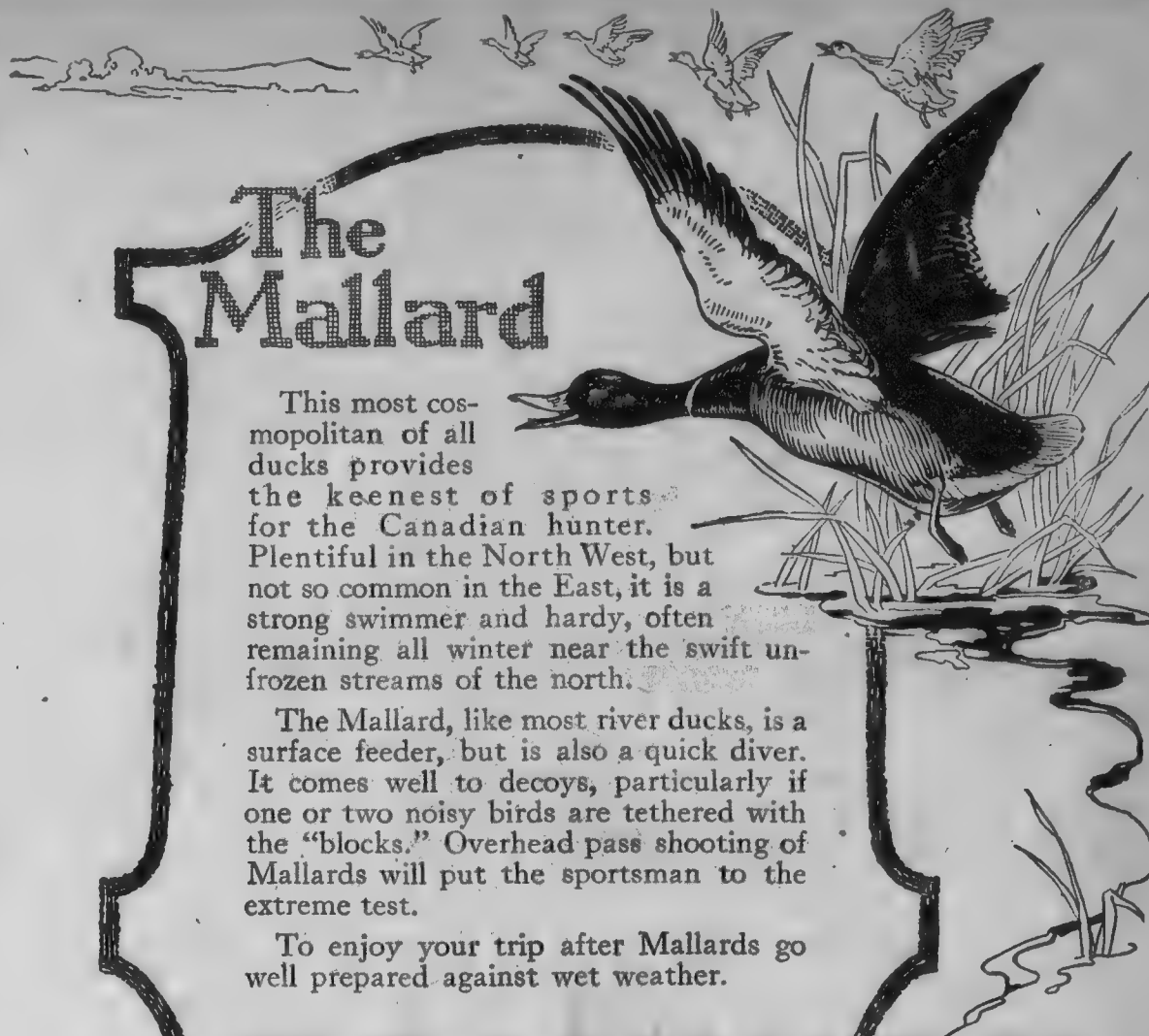
highly pleased. Some years ago a firm started a tin-plate industry on a small scale at Morrisburg, Ontario, and applied to the government for tariff protection. They prepared a strong case and many members of the cabinet were understood to be in favor of granting the request. But this particular minister was interested in a tin-plate factory in an American city and put up a strenuous and successful resistance to the proposal. Usually the staunchest of protectionists, on this occasion he could have graduated for membership of the Cobden club. However, the moral of the whole incident is that the sooner all requests for tariff protection come up for public hearing before a committee of Parliament, the better for the interests of the plain folk of Canada.

Cutting it Short

"Don't be so long-winded in your reports as you have been in the past," said the manager of the "Wild West" railway to his overseer. "Just report the condition of the track as ye find it, and don't put in a lot of needless words that ain't to the point. Write a business letter, not a love-letter."

A few days later the railway line was badly flooded, and the overseer wrote his report to the manager in one line:—

"Sir—Where the railway was the river is.—Yours faithfully, —" Blighty (London).



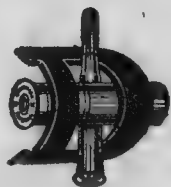
The Mallard

This most cosmopolitan of all ducks provides the keenest of sports for the Canadian hunter. Plentiful in the North West, but not so common in the East, it is a strong swimmer and hardy, often remaining all winter near the swift unfrozen streams of the north.

The Mallard, like most river ducks, is a surface feeder, but is also a quick diver. It comes well to decoys, particularly if one or two noisy birds are tethered with the "blocks." Overhead pass shooting of Mallards will put the sportsman to the extreme test.

To enjoy your trip after Mallards go well prepared against wet weather.

DOMINION Shot Shells



are waterproofed and dependable ammunition for Mallards. Ask for

Canucks

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Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

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Regina Farm Boys' Camp

Continued from Page 30

est score in each contest and one also to the boy making the highest aggregate score in all contests. In addition to this, suitable standard books on various agricultural topics were presented. An endeavor is made to make the prizes educational. This is done to be consistent as the purpose of the camp is educational and also because it is felt that ability is only of use when it is used in the public service. Therefore if ability is demonstrated the best prize is something that will assist in developing such ability toward even greater value for public service.

The highest aggregate score was made this year by the team from the Midale Agricultural Society. This team also made the highest scores in judging both beef and dairy cattle, and further than this, was awarded a perfect score for deportment in camp. The members of this team were Grant Isley, B. Bloomdale, G. Graves, Fred Black, and John Pick, and their leader, R. Kramer. Horse judging was won by the team from the Colgate Agricultural Society. Swine judging by the team sent in by the Griffin Boys' and Girls' Club, and weed identification by the rural municipality of Touchwood.

Preparatory Courses

The improvement of the work done in these contests during the last two years has been very noticeable. This is accounted for from the fact that the extension department of the university has provided for preparatory courses for the boys at all points from which teams are being sent. This has proven to be a very fruitful line of extension service. The instructors who handled this work are very enthusiastic as to its results. The attendance of boys at these courses averaged about 17, in addition to a number of interested adults. The usual procedure was to take the boys in automobiles to good stock farms nearby, where demonstrations

were put on with the different classes of stock, following which they were given training in the use of the score card, and in comparative judging work. At some points they visited some very notable stock farms and were given demonstrations with very high-class stock. Prominent among these was the Brice farm, of Arcola, and the farm of Geo. Rupp, of Lampman. Every assistance was given by the proprietors of the farms visited to make the work instructive and interesting to the visitors.

Selecting the Boys Who Attend

Some of the societies developed unique methods of selecting the boys for the teams. For instance, the Colgate Society put on a judging competition at the summer fair, in which teams from the various school districts adjacent to Colgate competed. Each team had a leader. The boys making the highest scores were put on the team to go to Regina and the leader whose team did the best work at the local fair was chosen to lead the team at the Regina camp. It has been noticeable that the camp has created a great deal of interest among the agricultural societies in stock-judging competitions and many are making provision for such contests at the summer exhibitions.

There is no doubt that the camp is filling a large place in boys' work in the province. The form its future development will take has not yet been determined, but there is a feeling that it should be linked up with the boys' and girls' club work, and that the trip to the camp should be won as a prize for excellence in such local contests. This would then make the course at the camp a graduation, and the program would be planned with the purpose of assisting these boys to become rural leaders. Certain modifications in the camp idea will continue to be made, but the boy will remain the central fact and his all-round development the end in view.

Gasoline, Poultry and the Tariff

Continued from Page 32

gasoline; but there is nothing in that. Gasoline coming to Fort William from the East pays less freight on the lakes than that going to any port of the United States. Gasoline coming from any port of the great lakes to Alberta certainly pays less freight than gasoline going from the lakes clear across the Rockies to Portland. The Panama has nothing to do with the case I am discussing, for I was in Portland during the war when the government had requisitioned the steamers on the Pacific. I wonder if we do not give so much attention to grubbing a living out of the soil that we do not have time to inform ourselves concerning the business operations upon which the profit or loss of our occupation depends. If any farmer can tell why we pay 250 per cent. of the price which our neighbors are paying for gasoline, let him speak up. I confess that I don't know.

A Shipment of Ducks

Here is an interesting little experience with the customs. Several years ago I became interested in Indian Runner ducks. If there were any in Alberta at the time I did not know it. I obtained the names from a poultry journal of a few individuals in Eastern Canada who had them, but found on inquiry that they were just starting and would not sell any breeding stock though they offered me eggs for hatching. I had read that duck eggs deteriorate more rapidly than hen eggs and could not be hatched after shipping any considerable distance. I had to have the ducks and so sent for six females and a drake to a breeder in the United States. The bill of lading was accompanied by a duly signed statement made out by the breeder on a regular form provided by the customs office, stating that the ducks were pure-bred and shipped for breeding purposes, and according to the laws of Canada were free from duty, but I received a statement from the customs office that they were held in bond and would be released if I forwarded a certain amount to pay the duty. They were finally released without duty, but in the mean-

time they had been held in the customs office without proper care till three of the seven died, and the others were sick and in such a bad condition that I didn't raise a duckling from them.

Another Poultry Shipment

I gave up the Indian Runner duck idea and decided to go into pure-bred White Wyandottes. It happened that one man won all the firsts in both males and females that year in White Wyandottes at the State Poultry Show of Minnesota. It also happened that I had bought fowls a few years before from this same man. Now I am always afraid of the vitality of fowls closely enough line-bred to win in big shows but I never owned more vigorous fowls than those purchased from this man, furthermore, I knew that he was a genius in mating fowls. A pullet which he showed in the state show won the highest score ever given to a Wyandotte in the history of that show, and she was bred from a hen with only a moderately good score, that is, the mother of the very high-scoring pullet would not have won a place herself if shown at the same show with her high-scoring daughter. The result was obtained by skillful mating. I paid this man \$25 to send me a trio of White Wyandottes properly mated. When they came to the customs office, instead of being sent through as breeding stock, I received a statement as in the case of the ducks that they were held for duty; for fear that they would meet with the duck's fate I sent the duty and set about having it refunded. Each official to whom I wrote admitted that the fowls were not subject to duty, but said that he was not responsible for the error, and referred me to someone else.

Finally after I had been writing for nearly a year, I got the duty refunded at the advice of the Central office at Ottawa.

I want to pay my share of the expense of running the government, but the tariff looks to me like an extremely expensive and altogether inefficient way of paying it.—W. I. Thomas, Botha, Alta.



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The Countrywoman

Women's Locals In Politics

THE two resolutions which follow, indicate that the farm women of this country are realizing as they never before realized that the root of the trouble with country life is economic. When we have the farm women in their thousand locals attempting an earnest and sincere study of the economic problems which face the country, we may begin to look for such an enlightened electorate as will stand no longer under the injustices which have oppressed it. The great trouble with the electorate in its relation to public affairs, and especially to the government's conduct of those affairs, has been its attitude of indifference, ignorance and apathy. So colossal has been this ignorance that there were permitted to grow up exploitation, graft and vested interests, who, today are so firmly ensconced and established in national institutions, as to make it necessary that every man and woman rally to the standard of those who would break their hold.

The reports from the organizations of the United Farm Women and the Women Grain Growers, would indicate that before very long the farm women will have, individually and collectively, placed themselves in line for battle. Not only would some of them place themselves in line, but they would exert their influence on their husbands that they too make battle on the interests which crush the common people.

The first resolution is one from the Verona Women's Section in Manitoba, and is as follows:—

"Whereas both the old political parties have in the past sacrificed the interests of the farmers for the purpose of granting special privileges to others, and,

"Whereas there is no good reason to hope for justice from the same parties in the future, and,

"Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has framed a political platform called The Farmers' Platform, which aims at the upbuilding of Canadian life,

"Be it therefore resolved that we the W.S.G.G.A. of Verona, in regular meeting assembled, state it as our opinion that the farmers of this district would do wisely to sever all connection with the old political parties and bend their energies towards electing to represent us in our federal parliament, men pledged to support the Farmers' Platform."

The second resolution is from Springhill Women's Section, and is as follows:

"Whereas the present social, political and economic conditions in Canada today are so unjust to the farm women and their husbands, that we view with alarm the future prosperity of our children; being forced to place our products which are unprotected by the tariff, on the market in competition with the some products of others produced in other countries, that are protected, and produced with cheaper labor, and,

"Whereas the disadvantages we are placed under are made by unjust distribution of wealth (by M.P.'s who do not belong to the farm class or represent the masses of the people), causing social and industrial unrest;

"Be it therefore resolved that we Women Grain Growers use our franchise and encourage our husbands to use theirs, in support of a farmer candidate at the next federal election, who will endeavor to remove as far as possible the injustices mentioned herein."

"Pigs Is Pigs"

The Regina Leader says: "Swift's Premium Bacon is a standard brand of bacon both in the United States and Canada. It is advertised and known all over the continent. It is selling today in Regina at 70 cents a pound. It cannot be bought in this city for less. On the other hand this same bacon is selling in St. Paul, Minnesota, at 47 cents a pound, or 23 cents a pound less than in Regina. Why? The Board of Commerce should demand an immediate answer, and order an immediate reduction in price in Canada. At the

same time that this bacon is selling for 23 cents less in St. Paul than in Regina, the packers are paying at least two cents per pound less for hogs in Canada than the ruling prices in the States."

Nor is Regina the only point at which Swift's bacon is selling at 70 cents. For some weeks the price has hovered about 70 cents in Winnipeg, and this in the face of a falling market in hogs. It is ridiculous that with the price of hogs even as high as \$19.50 for selects, the price of bacon should be 70 cents. Somewhere between the producer and the ultimate consumer, prices take rapid strides upward, and both producer and consumer appear to be the victims of middlemen's pernicious manipulation.

The Regina Leader reasonably suggests that this is a matter for the newly-formed Board of Commerce. Certainly public opinion is sufficiently consolidated on the question of the high cost of living to warrant the most drastic and radical action on the part of the Board of Commerce. War conditions were such as made easier the forming of combines and trusts, and during the entire period of the war, beginning with the placing of government orders for meat with certain packers, the producing and consuming public has been contemplating with askance the accumulating fortunes of packers. Surely the board cannot avoid as one of its first obligations, a thorough investigation into the causes contributing to the exorbitant prices of meats.

Effects of Land Gambling

The Guide has on more than one occasion pointed out the effects of land gambling and speculation on the women and children of the West, where it has reached colossal proportions. W. O. Good, one of the most earnest students



The Leavitt U.F.A. Band at Edmonton

Back row, left to right:—Julia Oleson, Miss Wilson, Miss Haslam, Arvin Redford, Clarence Smith, Sadie Leavitt, Elizabeth Broadbent, Lorin Leavitt, Melvin Pilling, Matthew Leavitt, Queenie Leavitt. Centre row, left to right:—Ralph Leavitt, Frank Broadbent, Bert Matkin, Ferona Pilling, Dewey Leavitt, Ireta Cahoon, D. O. Wight (Bandmaster), Lawrence Leavitt, O. Williams, O. N. Redford. First row, left to right:—Irvine Oleson, James Haslam, Jay Cahoon, Amos Leavitt, Deros Cahoon, Evan Haslam, Albert Cahoon, Orville Wight.

in the farmers' movement of sociological and economic problems, in his new book, Production and Taxation in Canada, and by the way it is a book with which every farm woman should be familiar, makes this very interesting observation on the same question: "F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., for Centre Winnipeg stated that out of the 150,000,000 of acres of arable land in the three prairie provinces, 100,000,000 acres were already in the hands of speculators, only 30,000,000 in the hands of the government, and only 20,000,000 acres in the hands of those living upon and working their land. I have no means of verifying these figures. Let us see how it affects agricultural production in the Canadian West.

"In the first place this condition drives settlers away back from the railways in order to get cheap land; otherwise they must pay a heavy toll to the absentee owners for the privilege of getting land conveniently located. Thus sparse settlement is rendered almost inevitable. Many evils spring from this condition. Farmers have to incur heavy expenses for teaming out their produce, and bringing back their sup-

plies. Road-building is made very difficult. Farmers' children are deprived of proper educational facilities and wholesome social intercourse is almost banned. Men, women and children, and especially women, suffer and often die from lack of proper medical attention. All these and other similar evils arise out of the fact that the land is held by non-users; and all of them either make the farmer's financial returns positively smaller, or make his own and his family's life measurably poorer in those things which make life worth living."

The National Council

In spite of the general prognostications that in the recent meeting of the National Council of Women, held in Regina, would be exemplified Kipling's estimate, "East is east, and west is west, and never the twain shall meet," the good ladies of the National Council met on absolutely common ground, the solid footing of a mutual, burning desire to return to mankind the heritage of right and equality of which past ages have persistently labored to deprive him. True, there were, necessarily, indications of adherence to an historic past on the part of some from both east and west, a backward vision in sharp contrast to the untrammelled view of those whose hope is the future, and whose mental vision is as uninterrupted as the view over the sweeping prairies.

Taking it all in all, however, this personal contact of women living under differing conditions, and separated by great distances that are really, comparatively less than the mental differences accruing from new conditions of living on the one hand, and generations of existence on the other, the mutual patience and forbearance induced by

tive schemes. The long hours spent by the farm women in preserving and pickling and canning annually, set women to wondering how the tedious labor can be avoided. Co-operative creameries in many parts of Canada have eliminated the butter-making to a large degree from the farm homes, and all with much benefit to the dairy industry and to the farm women. Canning seems to be the next logical step in co-operation, and if the United Farmers and United Farm Women of Ontario take the matter up seriously, there is the possibility that their business might extend even to the point of supplying the organized farm people on the prairies with canned, pickled and preserved fruits and vegetables at a cost much less than that today obtaining. The project has unlimited possibilities.

Committee On Marketing

The Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, now a part of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has a committee at work gathering information regarding the marketing of farm produce. The convener of the committee is Mrs. George Brodie, of Newmarket, Ontario, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario. Local clubs would do well to keep in close touch with the work of Mrs. Brodie's committee. Keep her informed of conditions in markets for any and all farm produce in your community, so that should the time come, Mrs. Brodie as your representative, may place such information as the committee deems necessary before the Board of Commerce which has to deal with the high cost of living, and before the public. Resolutions to do with the cost of living should be forwarded to your provincial secretary, with instructions to forward to Mrs. Brodie.

This committee at this time of unprecedented costly living is the most important in the organization, but its work is such that without information regarding market conditions in various localities it must be seriously handicapped and hampered. Mrs. Brodie is devoting a great deal of time to this work, which is not easy, when one considers the unlimited demands of the growing organization of which she is president, and when one still further considers that she is the head of a farm household.

Sugar Price-Fixing Likely

At the time of writing the board of commerce is sitting in Montreal, gathering evidence regarding the serious shortage of sugar now prevailing. J. W. McConnel, of the St. Lawrence refineries stated that during the first four months of the year refiners were of the opinion that they had too much sugar on hand. In April, he went to Europe, he said, to sell the surplus refiners believed there was in Canada. Shortly after arriving there the royal commission decided to release sugar to the manufacturers of confectionery and biscuits in order to relieve the unemployment situation to a degree and speed up production, and permitted them to buy where and for what price they could. The situation became accentuated the first week in June, when France lifted the restrictions on sugar there. Now, instead of having too much sugar, Mr. McConnel stated, there was too little to fill the orders pouring into the refineries.

It would appear from the evidence that this unexpected situation made speculation rife, and there was much trading and gambling in futures. T. J. O'Grady, of the Atlantic refineries, stated that he was offered orders at 12 cents a pound but could not touch them. They certainly seemed to have no serious concern for the domestic market. Asked regarding comparative prices in Canada and the United States, it was the opinion of Mr. McConnel, of the St. Lawrence refineries that production costs were much greater in Canada, in fact the production in the United States cost \$8.70, as against \$10.93 to the Canadian consumer.

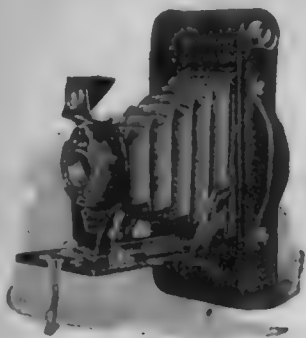
The board of commerce will probably do some price fixing, and in the interests of the consumers it would seem almost necessary.

New Co-operative Idea

One of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, has suggested to the United Farm Women, that they look into the possibilities of a co-operative canning establishment. His idea is that the farm women will supply the raw material for preserves, marmalades, jellies, pickles, etc., and for an amount of money which will cover cost of labor, interest on investment, depreciation, etc., the cannery will take the preserving and pickling out of the farm homes. This sounds very reasonable.

The growth of the canning industry, and its rapid culmination in an enormous combine is enough to turn the thoughts of the producers to co-opera-

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KEATING'S

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Swalwell Up and Doing

"Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

I can imagine no expressive sentiment nearer to attaining the ideal of Swalwell local U.F.W.A., No. 129, than the lines of Longfellow. That it means courage, wisdom, and patriotism is revealed at each meeting by the desire of all to help one another, realizing that fraternity and equity are two of the grandest words in the languages of men. Fraternity: Everyman in the right is my brother. Equity: That the rights of all are equal—no race, no color, no condition can change the rights of individuals.

That it is disgraceful to be idle, and dishonorable to be useless is the conviction of every member. We realize that, as enfranchised citizens, women today are as responsible for the welfare of the province as men; that we must help in bringing about the ideal conditions in rural communities we are striving for; and, that it is only through close co-operation that we can attain our ideal.

Some of us often feel that we are straying from our original purpose, yet all our work is sincere, and when women are sincere, their associates, their achievements, their lives, must of necessity be the same.

Often we are confronted with the problem of raising funds to carry on the work, and in this every member is a live wire. Knowing the expense of sending our delegates to the political convention, a concert and pie social was proposed, which, through the generous response of local talent, proved a social, as well as a financial success; so that our funds were increased to the extent of \$118. On the return of our delegates from the convention we learned that our president, Mrs. L. Stenberg, had been elected director for our provincial riding. Each of the delegates brought back very interesting and inspiring reports, so the efforts made in sending them were not in vain. Swalwell local consists of 20 enthusiastic members, with the promise of others, and we are hoping to have every farm woman's name upon our membership roll.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

—Mrs. F. M. Tiffin, secretary.

Virden Child Clinic

For the first time in the history of Virden exhibition, the child was the centre of interest. For months the Woman's Institute had been planning to help increase the educational efficiency of the agricultural fair (always one of the best in the province), and decided that whatever would interest the community in the skilled care and future welfare of the children, should, this year, be undertaken. With this in mind it approached the board of directors and asked for a \$100 grant towards carrying out the project. This was given and also an allotment of floor spaces each 18 feet square in the Merchants' Building. These were cleaned and decorated with bunting, flags, health mottoes, illustrations, etc., and divided with white cheesecloth into four rooms. The one nearest the entrance was arranged as a waiting-room with a suitable woman in charge. Here the mothers entered their babies by numbers, their names being recorded opposite. During the examination the numbers were called as entered instead of names.

The examining room adjoined this, and was arranged with glass all along the front (storm sash painted white) so the people could see the weighing and measuring tests, which were most interesting. A portion of this room was enclosed with white screens (everything used in the room was white) where each child was given a thorough physical examination by qualified doctors. The third room, the rest room, was nicely fitted up with chairs, sofas, baby-cribs, exhibits of model baby clothing, etc., with nurse in charge. Here mothers could leave their children for a time if they wished. The fourth division was divided between a cloak room and kitchen.

Sixty-two children were examined, the doctors working hard from 10 a.m. —Like the leaves in one forest—none were perfect. Many beautiful children were found with defects which their mothers little suspected—most of which could be remedied if taken in time.

Prizes were given in three classes, one-year-old and under, two years old and under, and three years old and under. Three prizes in each class. Perfect health diplomas were to have been given, but as there were no perfect children, this was not done. The other prizes were given in War Stamps, and in each class were three prizes, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; and 3rd, \$3.00, this was done as an inducement to bring in the children, but it was not needed, as the most encouraging feature

was the number of mothers who brought their children just to find out their condition. Records were kept for every child. A copy also was sent to the mothers, and as this is to be an annual affair these children will be brought up next year for re-examination, the best prize to be given to the children in each class, showing the greatest improvement during the year.

The Woman's Institute has accomplished many good things for this community, but nothing that has ever aroused so much interest. Co-operation and help was offered on all sides, and it was needed. Seven doctors and two nurses were in attendance during the day and gave their time free. Dr. Edminson, of Brandon, and Dr. O'Brien, recently returned from Russia, gave the final decisions. Many children had to be turned away for lack of time.

The Provincial Board of Health co-operated in every possible way, sending a nurse, health illustrations and equipment. We have suggested to our Provincial Board of Health to consider the holding of a Child-Welfare week for the province. With the co-operation of the women's organizations it could be effectively accomplished.

The Virden Local Council of Women brought in a resolution to the National Council asking that a child-welfare week be initiated throughout the Dominion by the Federal Department of Health, as was done last year in the United States under the supervision of that government.

If we believe "that the child is our greatest asset" let us act.—Rebecca Dayton, convener of Child-Welfare Committee.

New U.F.W.A. Locals

Queenstown, organized by Mrs. O. S. Welch, U.F.W.A. director for Bow River constituency, beginning with a membership of 13. Mrs. E. F. Beckner, secretary.

Warden, beginning with a membership of 19. Mrs. Annie Buckingham, secretary.

Sedgewick, organized by Mrs. Irene Paribby. Mrs. John Parker, secretary.

Leo, organized by Mrs. Bangford and Mrs. Pottorff, of Gough Lake local. Mrs. Ray W. Reed, secretary.

Gopher Head, beginning with a membership of 14. Mrs. Mary Puncho, secretary.

Rochester, organized by Norman Shopland, director of E. Edmonton Political Association. Mr. Shopland remarks: "This local promises to have a membership of about 30 in two months." Miss E. Jennings was appointed secretary.

Lake de May, organized by Miss A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary. Mrs. Stanley Nelson, secretary.

Bassano, Mrs. Mabel M. Engle, secretary.

Lake View, organized by Mrs. K. Maguire, U.F.W.A. director for Red Deer constituency. Mrs. D. Cameron, secretary.

Springbank, Miss Ethel Munro, secretary.

Millet. For the purpose of organizing a Millet U.F.W.A., with the aid of Mrs. Geo. F. Root, Wetaskiwin, a meeting of the Millet U.F.A. was held at Pinyon's Hall. After an interesting and instructive address on the rights and duties of the women of Canada, and particularly, Alberta, by Mrs. Root, the business of organization was begun. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. W. Ross; vice-president, Mrs. R. C. Young; secretary, Mrs. H. G. Young. Although only nine members were enrolled, many more are expected later.—Mrs. H. G. Young, secretary.

Heather Brae, organized by Miss A. M. Archibald. Miss D. Gully, secretary.

White Swan, organized by Mrs. Anna Bredin. Miss Vera C. Meyers, secretary.

New Bridgen. Mrs. Roy Sheppard, secretary.

Maple Leaf. Mrs. E. C. Huseby, secretary.

Claresholm, organized by Mrs. Sears, U.F.W.A. director for Macleod constituency. Mrs. F. W. Elliott, secretary.

Ardrossan, organized by Mrs. G. F. Root. Mrs. T. D. Sword, secretary.

Co-operative Egg Marketing

By Irene Paribby



Irene Paribby

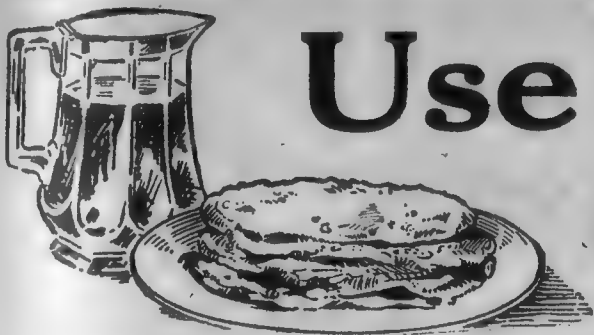
in the country they can get the goods way below the market price. Perhaps we could do a little educational work here also.

Some districts have made a great success of co-operative egg-marketing through the egg-circle system. Some again have failed in this work, but perhaps this is the fault of the community, and not the egg-marketing system.

Some districts find it hard to develop the co-operative spirit. Why not try again? The first lesson I remember having drummed into me as a child was this:—

"If you find you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again."

And why not ship poultry co-operatively as well as eggs? The packers made big money off the farm women's poultry each year. Why not work to keep some of this at home? Why should not this committee try to start a co-operative creamery too, where one is not already established? The big packers are mopping up the creameries along the with most other things. Can we not contrive through study and co-operation to keep some of these good things in our own hands?



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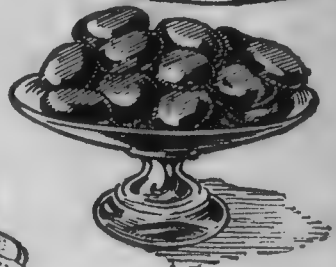
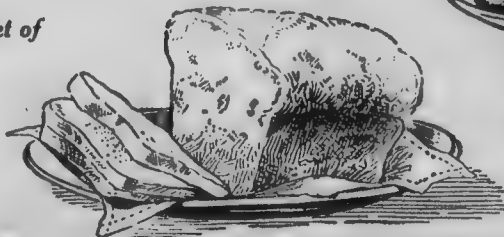
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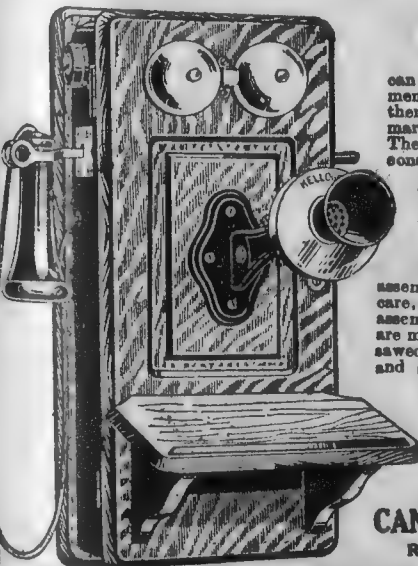
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The following report of the Craik W.G.G.A. has been somewhat delayed owing to the resignation of our secretary, but hope it will give you some idea of our progress. Eight women of the Craik district met in the Council Chamber of Craik, on April 12, this year, to organize a Women Grain Growers' Association. The aims and objects of the association were put before the meeting by John Dillon, president of the Craik local. It was decided to call the organization the Women's Section of the Craik G.G.A., and the meetings to be held the first Saturday of each month.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Peter Crawford; vice-president, Mrs. R. J. Atkinson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. Arthur; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. R. Le Bar; directors, Mesdames Jarnagin, Small, Lavery, Hutchinson and Dillon.

The following program was made out: June—Parliamentary Procedure; The Fly and Its Elimination. July—Canning; Question Box. August—Roll Call of Favorite Recipes; What the S.G.G.A. has Accomplished, and Its Future Aims; Convention Resolutions. September—Saskatchewan Laws Relating to Women. October—The Family Medicine Chest. November—Child Welfare: Hot Lunches. December—Debate: Resolved that Women Should Have Allowances.

Our membership has increased to 25, which is more than three times the number we started with three months ago. —Mrs. W. R. Le Bar, corresponding secretary, W.G.G.A., Craik, Sask.

Successful Campaign

Recently I had the pleasure of spending a week in Southern Alberta, addressing meetings and organizing U.F.W.A. locals. At Rocky Coulee I was greeted with a splendid audience, and organized the ladies into a U.F.W.A. local, with Mrs. C. Blunden, Granum, as secretary. Rocky Coulee is an extremely active U.F.A. local, and I am sure the new women's local will rival the men's in enterprise. I believe we will presently hear of a new U.F.W.A. local at Vulcan. The U.F.A. at that point has a very large membership.

I spent an exceedingly pleasant day in the Berrywater U.F.A. local at their picnic. The large audience gave excellent attention while I told them about the U.F.W.A. and at the close of the meeting they organized a local of their own. The Berrywater U.F.W.A., with Mrs. John McLean, secretary.

Great credit is due to such active members as Mr. Sinclair, president; Mr. Haslam, secretary, and Mr. Simms, for the entire success of their picnic. An address by Mr. McNaughton, M.P.P. was greatly appreciated.

It is a pleasure indeed to hold these meetings throughout the country for one meets very fine people and only wishes that the acquaintance were not so brief. It does not seem difficult to interest the women in our organization when its aims are brought before them, and I always notice that the mention of democratic political action makes a strong appeal. —A. M. Archibald, secretary, U.F.W.A.

Neepawa Women's Interest

An organization convention for political purposes was held in Arden on August 4. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and was outstanding in the large representation of ladies and the latitude given them for discussion, and for filling positions of responsibility. This demonstrates very clearly, to my mind, the willingness of the women to make the most of their opportunities politically, and the recognition by the men that women are now half the electorate.

Never were such stressing times before the women and never were such opportunities open for development. Men need women to help straighten their crooked furrows, and women need men to help direct them safely along the new road to history.

Five women have been placed on the nominating committee in Neepawa, Mrs. Roy Farhnie, Gladstone; Mrs. McNabb, Neepawa; Mrs. Yerex, Springhill; Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; and Mrs. Albert McGregor, Keyes. —Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Brownlee Studies Tariff

The Women's Section of the Brownlee Grain Growers' Association met July 23, at the home of our vice-president Mrs. Wendt, with seven members and two visitors present. During the last season we have not had a very good attendance, but hope to do better later on.

The meeting was called to order by the president, and after the minutes were read, we took up the study of the tariff, in which our members are quite interested. We have a question drawn in connection with our organization which we think will be a great help to us all. After our meeting was adjourned we enjoyed a social hour of music and served coffee and cake. Our next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Armstrong. —Elvira Wendt, secretary, Brownlee W.G.G.A., Brownlee, Sask.

A Women's Section of the Sand Hills G.G.A. has been organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. P. Carnahan; vice-president, Mrs. P. M. Gardner; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. K. Anderson. They start with 16 members, with good prospects of increasing their numbers very shortly. —Mrs. T. M. Morgan, director, Dis. I., W.G.G.A., Aquadell, Sask.

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Club Briefs

Seven Persons U.F.W.A. is prosperous and progressive, Mrs. Anna M. Scully reports: "Last year we co-operated with the U.F.A. in buying three lots and a building, which we fixed up for our hall. We have paid \$157.90 towards our half of the building. The men contributed the work, or most of it. We sent two delegates to the convention at Medicine Hat, on March 25 and 26, and we are planning a great celebration on July 7.

At the monthly meeting of the Olds U.F.A., on Saturday, June 21, a branch of the U.F.W.A. was organized by the director, Mrs. Maguire. A picnic was also arranged for July 11. In a short time we hope to have quite as large a number of women in this local as there are in the men's, namely, almost 200. Junior U.F.A. clubs are to be formed in the near future for both boys and girls.—Mrs. K. Maguire, director for Calgary and Red Deer constituency.

The New Stavely U.F.W.A. begins with a membership of 27. They are already earnestly at work, having sent two delegates to the political convention at Macleod. Mrs. John A. Watson is the secretary.

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. is working earnestly at Red Cross work. At the last meeting the proceeds collected for tea were forwarded to Red Cross headquarters towards purchasing a gift for Mrs. Duncan Smith in appreciation of her noble work in connection with the Red Cross. Then followed the distribution of the sewing to be done for the Belgians, and after many bright remarks as to the intricacies of the various garments, they were finally disposed of. All business was then set aside to have a social and musical afternoon, Miss King and Miss Ewing giving much pleasure with their instrumental and vocal numbers. Miss King then served tea and the most enjoyable afternoon passed all too soon.—Mrs. Tulford, secretary, Thorncliffe, U.F.W.A.

When Mrs. Sears visited the Twin Butte district she did not meet the ladies of the Spread Eagle school district, but she left her spirit of organization in their midst. Later, these ladies met at the home of Mr. Hiscott, the president of the U.F.A., and with his able help organized the Spread Eagle local, with Mrs. H. Brice as president and Mrs. F. F. Allred, secretary-treasurer. There were eight ladies present, all wishing to join.—Mrs. F. F. Allred, secretary, Spread Eagle Local.

The Women's Section of Laura G.G.A., was reorganized recently when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. Jefferson; vice-president, Mrs. A. See; secretary, treasurer, Mrs. Jack Douglas.

At the July meeting there were 32 ladies present, the majority of whom will probably become members shortly. Miss Stocking, the first provincial secretary of the W.G.G.A., addressed the meeting, and a live program committee was appointed. This club hopes to send in a good report of work accomplished very shortly.—Mrs. Jack Douglas, secretary, W.G.G.A., Laura, Sask.

Minto W.S.G.G.A. report 45 members. They will soon be taking the lead in numbers in the province. Last year the section with the highest number had 56. We are wondering who will be at the top of the ladder this year.

Sexton Creek U.F.W.A. is giving their attention to political matters as they affect women.—Mrs. F. Mellafont, Coutts, secretary.

Live Junior Local

On July 22 we organized a junior branch of the U.F.W.A. We started with six members and now have 12. We have had two very interesting meetings, at which we have discussed having a library from the extension department at Edmonton. We have appointed a board of directors, a program committee, membership committee, and a visiting sick committee. At our next meeting we are going to hem some towelling for a neighbor in need.—Miss Helen Hess, sec-treas., Owen Union U.F.W.A.

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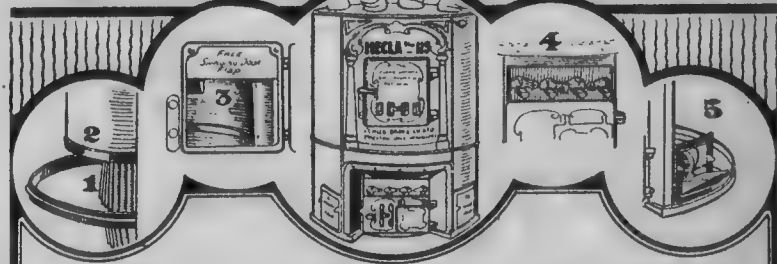
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THE DOODADS IN MERRIE ENGLAND



THE Doo Dads are making fine progress in their journey around the world. Here they are in a fine old country village in Merrie England. How they are enjoying themselves among the romantic surroundings! In the distance you can see an ivy-clad tower and the roof of the curious, old-fashioned houses. Here is a real old-fashioned country inn, called The Blue Pig. Along the bridge of the tile-clad roof the turtledoves are cooing and making love to each other, while in front Johnny Bull is giving his official welcome to Old Doc Sawbones. Doc doesn't notice the ferocious bull-dog which is growling at him from between Johnny Bull's legs. That young Doo Dad with the stick who is teasing the bull-dog doesn't seem to be a bit afraid of it either, but if it ever gets hold of him all the villagers together couldn't make it let go. Under the sign of The Blue Pig Inn, sit the old villagers drinking their ale and admiring their little visitors. Back on the village green some of the younger Doo Dads are dancing around the Maypole

to the sweet music of a concertina, provided by one of the villagers. Some of the young rascals are playing a fine trick on Sleepy Sam. They have struck on a new idea for washing his face. The Hobo is very much disgusted at this close acquaintance with clean water.

The chief entertainment provided for the visitors is a game of cricket that the Johnnies are staging for their amusement. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is watching it through his eyeglass with great interest. It is many years since he saw a good old game of cricket. It is a most exciting game to all, and especially to Flannelfeet, the Cop, who has managed to stop a flying ball with his nose. This is most unfortunate just now, for Old Doc Sawbones has left his grip full of plasters and bandages on the ship, and there is no other doctor in sight. The Doo Dads make fine tourists, don't they? They fall right into the ways of every country which they visit in their tour around the world.

ARCH DALE

The Doo Dads in Merrie England

WHILE we were sailing in our good ship on our way to England, the Doo Dads kept asking me to tell them all about the wonderful country we were going to visit. They have very little knowledge of geography; and as for history, they do not know any at all, except the history of things that have happened in the Land of Doo, since Archie Dale first discovered that wonderful country and began making pictures every week about the doings of those remarkable inhabitants.

The very first thing I told the Doo Dads as our good ship plowed its way across the Atlantic ocean and began to approach the English Channel, which separates England from France, was that we had reason to be devoutly thankful to the men of the British Navy for the heroic work they did against the cruel German submarines which sank so many defenceless passenger ships, causing great numbers of women and children, as well as men, to drown. So cruel were the men on the German submarines that in many cases when a few of the poor people from the ships they had sunk were huddled miserably on a small life-boat on the middle of the ocean, the Germans shot them so that none might escape. Our good ship that sailed from the Land of Doo had no reason to fear the German submarines. The most terrible war in all the history was ended.

The brave work done by the British Navy against the German submarines was not the first saving of the freedom of the world by the sea power of Great Britain. Twice before was the freedom of the world saved by British valor at sea. The first time was more than 300 years ago in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when the English fleet went out to meet the Spanish Armada, a great fleet of mighty ships of war, as it approached the English Channel to swoop down upon England like a flock of hawks swooping down upon a bunch of chickens. But what the hawks found out was that the chickens, as they had imagined them to be, were better fighters than they were; and the result was that the Spanish Armada was destroyed.

The other time was a little more than a hundred years ago, when under the command of Admiral Nelson, the British fleet defeated the fleet of the Emperor Napoleon, and so put an end to his hope of making himself the ruler of all the world. The German Kaiser, who is now in Holland, like a badger hiding in its hole, also planned wickedly to make himself master of all the nations of the world. To carry out his wicked intentions he caused the war in which so many millions of people lost their lives.

The great thing which stands out in history is that British people will never submit to being deprived of their freedom. It has always been that way with them, and with their children who live in Canada, and in the United States, and in Australia, and in all other lands where English is spoken. All those lands sent their men to fight shoulder to shoulder with the brave men of glorious France and the other allies against the Germans in the great war.

England and Scotland make one island, and Ireland is another, and so we often speak of them as the British Isles. If you look again at them in your map in the geography, you will see that they are like ships anchored in the Atlantic ocean, near the main body of the continent of Europe. They trade with all the world, and their history is the history of the extension of freedom and self-government and justice.

Doc. Sawbones



Doctor Sawbones is in a very big hurry—note the long strides of his great steed and how the little Doo Dad behind has to brace himself to keep from falling off. See how important Doctor Sawbones looks, and well he may, for he is hastening to address a monster mass meeting of Doo Dad folk in the great city of Doo-ville.

You see, Doctor Sawbones has been visiting his publisher and is hurrying home to tell his people about the big 95-page book that has been published and is now ready to mail. This book records in picture and story form the historic happenings of the Wonderland of Doo. Why wouldn't he look important, and why wouldn't he hurry home to tell his people about this great event?

That is why we want you to read this story. So that you will know that the wonderful Doo Dad pictures and stories have been assembled and published in the form of a big 95-page book, entitled, "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." Each page is 9½ wide and 12 inches long—and there are Doo Dad pictures on every page.

The pictures have been printed on paper especially suitable for coloring—and with every copy of the book a box of crayons is sent—so that the little folks can put Sunday clothes on the funny little Doo Dad people.

We will send a copy of this book to any boy or girl—and it will not cost them one cent. Full information as to how to get this greatest of all picture books will be sent to any one filling in the information on the coupon below and mailing it to The Guide. Don't put off mailing the coupon for all of the copies may be taken and you will be disappointed. Cut the coupon out NOW and mail it the first time you are in town. The ones who get their coupons in first will likely get the first copies of the Doo Dad book. Make sure. SEND YOUR COUPON IN TODAY.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—I would like to have a copy of Arch. Dale's 95-page Doo Dad Book, "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." Without any obligation on my part, send me full particulars by return of mail.

Signed.....

Age..... P.O.....

Boy or Girl..... Prov.....

A U.F.O. Candidate

J. Wilfred Kennedy, who has been nominated to the federal house by the United Farmers of Stormount and Gengarry, is one of the most wide-awake and progressive farmers in that constituency. Mr. Kennedy taught school for a time and then graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, and has since been engaged in farming in his native country. He is a young man in the prime of life; a successful farmer; keenly interested in all worthy movements and should make an ideal candidate.—Journal of Commerce.

Wilson Touring U.S.

President Wilson is making a trans-continental tour urging the people of the United States to exert their influence for the acceptance by the U.S. Senate of the peace treaty. Speaking at Columbus, Ohio, on September 4, he said: "When this treaty is accepted the men in khaki will never have to cross the seas again, and I say when it is accepted, because it will be accepted."

Referring to the United States delegation, he said: "We were under instructions and we did not dare to come home without fulfilling these instructions. If I could not have brought back the kind of a treaty I did bring back, I never would have come back."

President Wilson appealed to his hearers if they would not read the treaty themselves, to at least accept the account of its contents as given by those who made it. President Wilson said the treaty undertook to punish Germany, but that there was no thought to overwhelmingly crush any great people. The reparation demanded of Germany, he said, was no greater than Germany could pay.

The League of Nations, he declared, was formed in fulfillment of the promise that the United States was fighting this war to "end business of that sort forever." Not to establish the league, he said, would have been unfaithful to those who had died. Besides, the president said, the treaty "tears away" the chains of oppression and gives small nationalities the right to live their own lives. "That," he said, "was the American position, and I was glad to fight for it."

Bitter Epithets for Opponents

Almost contemptible quitters, was the epithet applied by President Wilson at St. Louis, to those who refuse to go through with America's program to end all wars, which Wilson believes can be accomplished by means of the league of nations.

With regard to Shantung, he said he believed Japan would fulfill its promise to restore the sovereignty of that province to China.

If article 10 of the league, which guarantees members of the league protection against external aggression should be tampered with, Wilson said he would feel like telling the American soldiers of the world war that they had been betrayed, because they fought to end war and war was not ended. In conclusion he solemnly warned that failure of the treaty would mean war, saying:—

"There will come some time in the vengeful providence of God another struggle in which not a few hundred thousand fine men from America will have to die, but as many millions as are necessary to accomplish the final freedom of the peoples of the world."

"I would be ashamed to discuss this matter as a democrat and not as an American," he said at Richmond, Ind.

Seattle's recently-acquired municipal street-car lines are making a good showing. In April, with a five cent fare, the lines earned a profit of \$9,838. In May, with a very largely-increased expenditure, including certain advances in wages, the profit still amounted to \$5,301.

The municipal lines operated 260,347 more car miles than during the corresponding month of last year under private ownership and paid \$103,779 more in wages.

Milwaukee made a profit of \$580,186 on its municipal water works last year with rates so low that the average householder gets water at 25 cents a month.

By shipping direct you save both time and money, utilizing our sample market does not cost you one cent additional.

Point
of
Shipment

WEIGHT CERTIFICATE and FINAL SETTLEMENT DIRECT
24 to 72 HOURS SAVED

TO FARMERS
We will send you circular outlining full details regarding new wheat control.
WRITE US FOR ONE.

Fort
William
and
Port
Arthur

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

Canada's Leading Sample Market

We Believe

That you can't injure others without hurting yourself:
That you can't help others without bettering yourself:

Our Exchange prospers because our members Give Service and Produce Results

Ship your grain direct to members of this Exchange, and you will realize that:—

1. You received top prices for your grain with possible premiums.
2. Your interests were closely watched by your agent here, such as
 - (a) Examining car on arrival for leaks, etc.
 - (b) Grade and weight checked.
 - (c) Quick returns. (See Chart).

Our members realize that they cannot operate successfully without the active co-operation of the producers; they cannot secure that co-operation without they give unexcelled service and satisfaction.

We can promise you supreme service and make you feel eminently satisfied with your treatment.

Mark your bill of lading "Sample Trading" and send it to your agent here, and he will do the rest.

Our active members are expert in grain grading.

FREE—A set of seven educational circulars, explaining the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act. You should have them. Send a postal card to us and we will mail them to any address.

Secretary—C. BIRKETT, Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

SOME FIRMS DOING BUSINESS IN OUR EXCHANGE

Merchants Grain Company, Limited.	Mutual Elevator Company.	Canadian Feed Manufacturing Co.
N. M. Paterson and Company.	Service Grain Company, Limited.	Muirhead-Bole Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fort William Grain Company, Ltd.	Terminal Grain Company, Limited.	Lakeport Elevator Company, Limited.
Bole Grain Company.	M. Sellers and Son.	A. D. LeMay.
Davidson and Smith.	Dwyers Elevator Company, Limited.	Thompson, Sons and Co. Limited.

McCABE BROS. COMPANY

Grain Commission

Grain Exchange - Winnipeg

Branch Offices: DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS

Personal Attention Given to Your Shipments. Consign Your Grain To Us.

THIS SPACE RESERVED BY

N.M. Paterson & Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission Merchants

609-613 Grain Exchange Building

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WE WANT OATS

The Dwyer Elevator Co. is one of the largest distributors of oats in this district.

Private Elevator, Capacity, 250,000 Bus.

SPECIALTIES:
WHEAT, OATS,
BARLEY

TOP PRICES PROMPT SERVICE
DWYER ELEVATOR CO. LTD.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Members Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Bole Grain Company

LICENSED
Commission
Merchants
and
Elevator
Operators

Fort William - Ont.

The Grain Growers' Guide

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year the Grain Grower needs, more than ever the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-703 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

A Prairie Howl

All ye who make farm implement—
come listen unto me,
A story sad I have to tell, one which
concerneth thee;
Concerneth thee, also all men who lab-
on the farm,
Methink's a little tip from me will not
do any harm.

While working with a disc, or drill, al-
quite often a plow,
I find that they kick up a mo-
unnecessary row;
The trouble is they don't get oil, the
fault's not mine at all,
For on most all the implements, the
oil holes are too small.

When on a morning, cold and chill,
I try to give them oil,
I find the recompense is small, according
to my toil;
The oil is thick, the holes are small,
although I persevere,
Yet not one little drop of oil gets
down into the gear.

And so with fervent curses I put away
the can,
Pick up the lines, climb on the seat, and
start to till the land;
When half-way down across the field,
I hear a mournful sigh,
Which causes me to swear again—the
old machine is dry.

The sigh increases to a squeak, the
squeak into a squeal,
I stop the horses, grab the can, and
pour oil on the wheel;
I sling it on so reckless like, because
I'm mad right through,
Those awful shriekings rise and pierce
the silent azure blue.

With that I mount the seat once more
while I elucidate,
My pent up anger at the man who doth
machinery make;
Who puts a little "oil hole" where a
"hard oil cup" should be,
I'd like to see 'em use it, it would
fill my soul with glee.

For one long hour and maybe two, those
awful wailings rise,
My lips are numb with curses, and my
heart is sick with sighs;
Until the sun shines brightly, guided
by the hand of fate,
And soon the oil is warm enough, so I
can lubricate.

But why! Oh why! in heaven's name,
but surely you can see,
The boxings on machinery where a
"hard oil cup" should be;
Well then, why don't you put 'em there?
or is it the expense,
Perhaps that little extra, would put
you on the fence.

A hard oil cup will lubricate in any
kind of weather,
We'd welcome it with open arms, and
take a vow together
That no more mournful wailings, would
on our fields be heard,
We'd plod along from morn till night
and never say a word.

Now "International," do take heed
unto these words of mine,
And, "Mr. Cockshutt," too, I think
will also come in line;
"John Deere," he is a wise old scout,
he'll see the thing is good,
The "Massey-Harris" will wake up
and, glory be, they should.

I hope that these few words of mine
will prove to be a boon,
And that we'll see the "hard oil cup"
on all machinery soon;
We'll then remove our "sky apiece"
with a grave and solemn air,
And sing a psalm of blessing, for
there'll be no need to swear.

—C. M. Spidell, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 5, 1919.

OATS—The market has been gradually working toward lower levels. The difference in oats prices is less than in corn and barley. The chief influences have been the prospects of a heavier movement of new crop grains, and the activity of the United States government to secure a reduction in living expenses. The demand in the local market is in excess of offerings of cash grain, so that premiums have advanced from one-half to one cent on different grades. At the same time future prices have declined nearly three cents per bushel.

BARLEY—Future prices have declined $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Exporters have stated for some time that our prices were out of line for export business, but offerings have not been sufficient to cause any sharp breaks until the last two days. Country offerings are increasing, and it has been reported that some seaboard stocks have been put back into this market.

FLAX—The market has at times shown some re-action from the sharp declines, only to break again and make lower levels again. October contract price is nine cents down since a week ago. Cash prices show even more difference but offerings are extremely light and buyers are probably waiting for heavier offerings to make it worth while getting into the market for this commodity.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—	83	82	82	80	81	81	83	82
Oct. 79	79	79	78	77	78	78	79	80
Barley—	127	126	126	123	121	121	127	127
Oct. 120	120	120	117	116	117	120	120	120
Flax—	503	511	509	486	488	486	503	387
Oct. 479	490	500	458	462	475	479	376	376

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending September 3, was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,766	2,913	2,984
"	Oats	1,766	16,551	48,812
"	Barley	1,542	1,538	1,538
"	Flax	1,542	1,538	1,538
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,254	6,880	4,668
"	Oats	3,064	20,228	45,192
"	Barley	3,064	6,114	6,114
"	Flax	3,064	371	371
"	Rye	3,064	203	5,663
Calgary	Wheat	3,458	7,603	898
"	Oats	3,458	45,873	45,873
"	Barley	3,730	1,367	14,643
"	Flax	3,730	104	104
"	Rye	3,730	235	235

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Sept. 4, 1919.

OATS—Demand fairly good, market firm; No. 3 whites September prices to 3 cents over, latter for 36 pounds oats. No. 3 white closed at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; No. 4 white oats at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
RYE—Firm with a good demand; No. 2 cent over October for bulk of moderate offerings, fancy or dockage $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$.
BARLEY—Steady with light offerings and fair demand, except slightly lower for bottom grades. Prices closed at \$1.03 to \$1.08.
FLAXSEED—Steady; No. 1 spot and to arrive 2 cents under Duluth September to 2 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$5.22 to \$5.26, on spot and to arrive.

INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:—

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	\$2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 Northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 Northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 Northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 Northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 Northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 Northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Port William and Port Arthur.

Argentine Grain Moving Forward

Recent Broomhall cables indicate that the Argentine surplus which had piled up owing to the impossibility of securing tonnage to move it during the war, is now moving forward rapidly. A dispatch dated September 4 states: "Large quantities of Argentine corn continue to arrive in government vessels. Corn on passage to Europe, this week, amounts to 8,328,000 bushels, compared with 7,000,000 last week, and 5,000,000 a month ago. The greater portion of these quantities are of the Plate kind. Our Antwerp agent reports substantial purchases of Argentine corn today. . . . European consumers are displaying no anxiety as to the probability of their securing sufficient supplies, for they realize that this country has enough

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 1 to September 6 inclusive

Date	Wheat	2CW	3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	FLAX	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE
Sept. 1	167	89	88	88	87	84	134	130	123	123	530	505	478	140
2	167	89	87	87	86	83	133	129	122	122	550	520	486	135
3	167	89	87	87	86	83	132	128	122	122	550	520	484	132
4	167	87	85	85	84	81	129	125	120	120	506	486	461	132
5	167	88	86	86	85	82	126	122	117	117	508	488	463	132
6	167	88	86	86	86	83	126	122	124	125	506	486	461	135
Week ago	167	89	88	88	87	84	134	130	123	123	530	505	478	140
Year ago	186	84	82	82	80	75	134	130	123	123	405	405	405	140

corn on hand to satisfy all their wants."

19,000,000 Bushels Wheat Bought

London, September 1, 1919.—Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Mission, states that the Royal Wheat Commission has offered to buy 500,000 tons of Canadian wheat, about 19,000,000 bushels, if it can be shipped before the close of navigation.

The price named is equal to last year's fixed Canadian price.

The money will be paid in Montreal, the loss on exchange falling upon Britain.

A coincident advantage of the contract involves provision for the necessary shipping.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

September 5, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending September 5, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 10,350; calves, 907; hogs, 1,205; sheep, 1,176.

With very heavy receipts during the past week on this and other markets, together with the concentrated efforts on the part of the American and Canadian Board of Commerce to reduce cost of living, all livestock prices during the past week or ten days have become considerably lower. Chicago prices broke from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundredweight. Up to the present this market has not gone off more than \$1.00 on good stuff, with poorer qualities and unfinished cattle \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower in spots. If the heavy run of thin stuff continues it will be a problem to find an outlet for it at decent prices. The spread between finished and unfinished stuff is greater now than ever, and we strongly urge shippers to hold back and finish all in between stuff. Choice butcher steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds are now worth from 11 to 12 cents, with good butchers and choice heavy feeders weighing 1,000 to 1,100 at nine to ten cents.

The run of sheep has only been large enough to take care of local demand, and prices have held fairly firm on this class of stock. Choice lambs are quotable at from 12 to 13 cents and fat sheep ten cents.

The run of hogs has been very light, but prices, in sympathy with beef prices, have followed the downward trend, and selects are now quotable at 13 cents.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 8.50
Good to choice cows	7.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 11.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 8.00 to \$ 9.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

For maximum of service consign your grain to The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857.

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances, Prompt Adjustments

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—From McBean Bros.

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 180) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

JAMES HOLDEN, President

James McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the spider, you will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

Lump, Stove, Nut and Steam

Hogs	
Selects fed and watered	\$18.50
Lights	17.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	15.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	14.00
Medium sows	15.00
Heavy sows	13.00
Stags	\$ 7.50 to 11.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKET

New Vegetables

In 10-bushel lots (bus.)	\$1.20
New turnips	.03
New carrots	.06
New beets	.04
Washington onions	.06
New cabbage	.03
Rhubarb	.02
B.C. celery	.10
Manitoba celery (doz.)	.90
Ont. tomatoes (basket)	1.50
Peppers (basket)	2.50
Cauliflowers (doz.)	2.25

Butter	
Creamery bricks, jobbers to	
retailers	.56 .57
Dairy to country shippers	.40 .42

Eggs	
Jobbers to retailers	
Cartons	.55
Loose	.48

SOUTH ST. PAUL

September 4, 1919.

Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 3,500; calves, 1,000; hogs, 1,700; sheep, 7,800; cars, 220.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1919, to date, as compared with the same period in 1918:—
Year 1919: Cattle, 565,545; calves, 229,885; hogs, 1,896,755; sheep, 304,032; cars, 45,831.

Increase: Cattle, 10,489; calves, 36,548; hogs, 238,305; sheep, 185,449; cars, 5,924.

The following figures show the receipts thus far in September, 1919, as compared with the same period in 1918:—

Year 1919: Cattle, 23,271; calves, 3,372; hogs, 12,549; sheep, 16,836; cars, 1,201.
Increase: Cattle, 5,207; calves, 1,507; hogs, 8,265; sheep, 10,276; cars, 400.

Official receipts for the last seven days are as follows:—

Date	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
Aug. 28	3,992	959	3,269	13,054	269
Aug. 29	2,445	676	3,309	1,329	163
Aug. 30	4,670	282	921	6,332	216
Aug. 31	15,440	858	4,169	8,956	695
Sept. 1	3,638	1,090	2,908	3,379	214
Sept. 2	4,193	1,424	5,472	4,501	292

CATTLE—Values were without quotable change in the killer division following the 50 cent break claimed by most sellers the first half of the week. Quality continued

very ordinary among both western and native stock. Yards were full of Canadian, western and native feeding and stocker stuff accumulated earlier in the week, and trade was extremely dull except on best kinds. Veal calves advanced 50 cents to an \$18 top, with seconds around \$14.50.

Beef steers.—1, 700 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 1,030 lbs., \$9.00; 2, 970 lbs., \$10; 1, 1,360 lbs., \$11.50.
Butcher bulls.—1, 700 lbs., \$5.25; 1, 2,340 lbs., \$6.00; 1, 1,030 lbs., \$6.25; 1, 1,280 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 1,480 lbs., \$6.60; 1, 1,230 lbs., \$6.75.

Yearlings and calves.—30 Canadians, 600 lbs., \$9.50.
Veal calves.—4, 327 lbs., \$6.00; 4, 65 lbs., \$8.50; 7, 161 lbs., \$11; 1, 80 lbs., \$12; 5, 138 lbs., \$18.

Butcher cows and heifers.—5, 750 lbs., \$6.50; 4, 937 lbs., \$6.75; 1, 630 lbs., \$7.00; 1, 1,200 lbs., \$7.50; 2, 1,085 lbs., \$7.75; 1, 1,630 lbs., \$8.50.

Stock and feeding steers.—26 Canadians, 965 lbs., \$10.25.

Cutters and canners.—1, 730 lbs., \$5.00; 2, 740 lbs., \$5.25; 2, 670 lbs., \$5.50; 3, 563 lbs., \$6.00; 3, 913 lbs., \$6.25.

HOGS—With a light run of 1,900 hogs in the yards the market was called steady all around with the range from \$16.50 to \$18.50, the bulk sold from \$17.00 to \$18.00; lights from \$16.50 to \$18.50; mixed, \$17.50 to \$18.00; heavies, \$16.50 to \$17.25. Pigs sold from \$14.00 to \$18.50. The quality of the run was fair with a sprinkling of heavy hogs.

The following table shows the weight, cost and price ranges of hogs for the past seven days:—

Date	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Price Range
Aug. 28	270 lbs.	\$17.50	\$16.75 to \$19.00
Aug. 29	270 lbs.	16.90	15.50 to 18.50
Aug. 30	260 lbs.	17.00	16.50 to 18.00
Sept. 1	265 lbs.	17.50	16.00 to 18.50
Sept. 2	260 lbs.	17.51	16.00 to 18.50
Sept. 3	265 lbs.	17.60	16.50 to 18.25
Hogs: 16, 273 lbs.	\$17.00	33, 254 lbs., \$18.25.	

SHEEP—Steady prices took much of the offerings of sheep and lambs as the packers wanted today. The run was 7,800 but a large number of these were billed through. Several loads of feeder lambs took another bunch out of the early market and these were not sold in the early trading. Top quality lambs went to packers up to \$18.00 money with the low end on seconds and culls at \$5.00. Best ewes still brought \$7.50 with the low end on culls at \$1.50.

Killing sheep and lambs.—Lambs, 20, 54 lbs., \$8.00; 9, 71 lbs., \$8.50; 16, 123 lbs., \$9.00; 10, 78 lbs., \$12.50; 18, 73 lbs., \$13.00; ewes, 1, 130 lbs., \$6.00; 1, 120 lbs., \$6.50; 2, 140 lbs., \$7.00.

Aunt Milly's Opinions

By Jean Stevenson

MRS. CURTISS threw herself down in a crumpled heap on the old sofa in the dining room and burst into a tempest of tears. Her body shook with sobs, while she moaned, "Oh dear, I'm so tired, so weary, I wish I were dead and done with it all, I do, I do. Is there nothing for me but this never-ending toil from early in the morning until late at night; an endless round of churning, baking, washing, ironing, and cooking, until I will either go crazy or drop dead with sheer exhaustion? Oh, it is so hard."

Just then the baby toddled into the room, and seeing his mother weeping, he ran to her, his blue eyes wide with consternation and his lips trembling.

"What ails 'oo, Mamma?" he enquired. "Does 'oo tummy ache?"

"No, Baby dear," she said, getting into a sitting posture and taking him on her lap.

"Has 'oo a spear grass in 'oo leg then?" he persisted, slipping his arms around her neck.

"You precious darling," she said, resting her cheek on his sunny hair. "These are the only sorrows that you have known. Oh, Baby dear, it's the monotony of the life that's killing me," she went on, as if to herself.

"This same grind, month after month, year after year, with never a break, Sunday or Saturday except the added slavery of threshing time and entertaining a battalion of 'in-law' relatives on Christmas. I haven't had a train ride for seven years; I never get a drive; I can't get away from the work long enough to go to church, or Red Cross. Gracious sake, there is somebody driving into the yard!" she exclaimed, hurriedly putting the baby down and dabbing at her red eyes and tear-stained face with her handkerchief. "Oh, it's only Aunt Milly," she said, after peeping out by the edge of the window curtain. "My I'm glad it isn't Mrs. Jennings, and me with face and hair like this. Aunt Milly won't say anything about it or seem to notice that I've been crying."

Mrs. Curtiss hurried to open the door to admit a pleasant-faced elderly woman, who greeted her affectionately, and then placed a small pail on the table.

"I've brought you a few green peas for dinner," she explained, "and Katie, I want you to promise that you will go with me to the farm women's club tomorrow afternoon. I will call for you with the buggy."

"Thank you so much for the peas, Aunt Milly, but I can't possibly go to the club or anywhere else tomorrow. I must get at my ironing in the morning, and it'll take every minute I can spare from the rest of the work, if I am to get it finished by bed time."

"Let the ironing go for once," said Aunt Milly. "It will do you good to get out among other people for an afternoon; you are overworking yourself and you do not go out enough for the good of your health and mind; indeed, my opinion is that you are steering straight for the grave or an insane asylum if you continue as you have been doing for years."

"Nobody knows that better than I do, but there is no help for it," replied Mrs. Curtiss. "I must do the best I can for the comfort and welfare of my family, and I can't conscientiously leave anything undone that I am doing."

"I quite agree with you that the happiness and welfare of the family must come first with the mother, but why do you have such large ironings?" questioned Aunt Milly.

"It's very easy to answer that question," said Mrs. Curtiss. "Of course, Lillie and the baby must have a clean dress every day; Johnnie and Mary can't go to school with soiled garments, so they must have a daily change too; then there are such piles of towels and so many beds to wash and iron for. I can't get along decently with less than three tablecloths in a week, for men who are running the tractor and other farm machinery get their clothes so dirty with oil and rust, they can't

help soiling the table linen, so you see all that makes a pretty big ironing, doesn't it?"

"Would Lillie and the baby be uncomfortable or unhappy if they were wearing unironed dresses?" asked Aunt Milly.

"Gracious sakes, Aunt Milly! You are surely not advising me to put unironed clothes on my children; whatever would Aunt Mary Ann Loomis have said if she had heard of such a suggestion?"

"Your Aunt Mary Ann Loomis has been dead 15 years so it'll not hurt her. She was a single woman who never cooked a meal for a hired man, or minded a child an hour in her life, and she made her housekeeping a fetish; besides, conditions have changed entirely since her day. We women must get out of the ruts of centuries, and we must no longer allow the opinions and traditions of our ancestors to dominate us. Now my opinion is that the children would look just as well in dark dresses as the pinks, blues, and white that you use. Get seersucker or crepe, and when you hang them on the line give them a sharp shake and hang them from the shoulders until they are thoroughly dry. After they have been worn ten minutes they will look as well as the elaborately-ironed lawn or gingham."

"Hang sheets, pillow slips and towels straight on the line, and leave them out until the sun is set, when they will be slightly dampened, then sit down and fold them neatly, arrange them in a pile and place a weight on them, and in the morning you will find that they are smooth enough not to disturb the sleep of the family when they are being used. Many a batch of such articles our old Webster's unabridged has ironed for me. A nice white oilcloth on the dining table looks better than a soiled linen one, and it is easily cleaned."

"The last time I was here, you told me that you had enough money to buy a new dining-room suite. Now, my opinion is that it would be much better to let the old furniture do for another year and lay the money out in labor savers for yourself. With a good power washer your washing will be progressing splendidly while you are clearing up the breakfast table and preparing the dinner, and the heaviest articles will go speeding through the powerful wringer with no effort on your part, except a little guidance. Next get an up-to-date oil stove with an oven. They are as little trouble to light as a lamp, more comfortable in hot weather, and cleaner than the big coal range, and, where all the fuel has to be bought, much easier on the purse as well."

"With a bread mixer you can work your bread sponge as well in three minutes as you can in thirty, kneading it on the board, and not any harder work either, besides the boys are always willing to help when they can do it by turning a crank, and now Katie, dear, instead of standing there laboriously scraping those new potatoes, try Mary Hicks' plan with them. She puts them in a large pail, with a little water, not enough to float them; then she stirs them vigorously with an old broom handle, which she has scrubbed up and keeps for the purpose, and by the time that you would have done about two she has the whole lot cleaned, except the eyes of a few of them, and here is another little leak that I hope you will forgive me for mentioning. Twice since I came in you have spent a minute or two hunting for the stove hook. Put in a small nail beside the stove and always, always hang it there so that you can put your hand on it, even in the dark. My opinion is that it is absolutely essential to the welfare and happiness of the family that the mother conserve her health, strength and time, but you are wasting all most prodigally."

"There is one thing more that I would advise," went on Aunt Milly, "and that is, to get a good quality of linoleum for your kitchen, hall and dining room, instead of spending so much of your time and strength keeping those wood floors polished."

"But what good would it do me, though I did join the farm women's club?" questioned Mrs. Curtiss.

"Well, to begin with, you complain that you never get a drive," replied Aunt Milly. "Of course, a drive behind old Dan and Jack will not be very swift, but it will give you an opportunity to inhale the balmy air, to admire the blue sky and the fleecy clouds, the flower-spangled prairie and the glittering water as we pass Clear Lake; then the monotony of your life is injuring your health and deadening your mental faculties, but it will add variety to meet other women whose circumstances, difficulties and trials are similar to your own; it will quicken your mentality to exchange ideas and experiences with them and it will broaden your vision to discuss neighborhood, national and world-wide happenings with your neighbors, for let me tell you, Katie, there is no one more narrow, opinionated and egotistical than the middle-aged or elderly farm woman, whose horizon has been bounded for the greater part of her life by the cradle, the cookstove, the churn and the chicken house."

"Then we always have a little music and as you are a beautiful singer you will enjoy helping there, and we generally have a paper or talk by one of the members on some useful subject that is interesting to all. Tomorrow, we will have a lecture by one of the public health nurses, who has come to medically inspect the children of the district. We have also a couple of crates of eggs to pack, as we are taking advantage of the government marketing service, and we will also make up an order for fruit as we find that we get it in beautiful condition when we order it ourselves, as well as considerably cheaper; but, Katie, you shouldn't ask what good it will do you, but what good you can do by lining up with the farmers' movement."

"What are the aims of the movement anyway?" asked Mrs. Curtiss. "It always seems to me to be a kind of a mixed up thing; eggs and education, poultry and politics; I never can understand what you want to be at."

"Our motto is 'Forward,' our watchword is 'Better,'" replied Aunt Milly. "Our basic aim is community betterment, always keeping in view the fact that there never will be a settled and satisfactory country life until the woman's part in it is as well understood as that of the man. If we want to be true community builders we must look to the home, the school, the farm organization, the church and the government, and we must throw all our energies into their betterment."

"I can't possibly do any more than I am doing to make a good home for my family," snapped Mrs. Curtiss.

"You are doing so much for your house, not your home, that you are nervous, cross and extremely uncompanionable to your husband and children," was Aunt Milly's reply. "And," she continued, "you are so frightened at dust and disorder that you will not allow the use of any of the house except the kitchen, where in the winter evenings the only light is that little kerosene lamp; you never read yourself, and you seem to think that money spent on books and magazines is wasted, and although you have an expensive phonograph and lots of records, they are kept in the parlor, and your music-loving little children never hear it except on gala days. If your children leave you and go to the city as soon as they grow up, you can thank yourself for it. My opinion is, that you should put your best thought into your work so that you can determine values; what is most worth while, and what can be left undone without harming anyone, so that you will not always be so fatigued and will be able to meet your husband and children with a cheerful smile and to take an intelligent interest in what they are doing."

"It will not hurt the dining room to use it as a sitting room in the evenings; bring out your big lamp so that they can read and study their lessons without straining their eyes; bring out the phonograph and some of your best pictures; subscribe for two or three good magazines, and let them have love, warmth, light, beauty, music, and lots of good reading, and home will always be the best place on earth to them, instead of just a hole to creep into when the day's work is done."

The Grain Growers' Guide

"You started out to tell me something of the aims of the farm women's club, and you have ended up with a fierce personal lecture," complained Mrs. Curtiss.

"Forgive me," begged Aunt Milly. "But the betterment of the home should be our first care; next, we are aiming at the betterment of the education given to the prairie children. We want to establish a system that will train hand and head, and heart in such a way as to develop thought, action, character and service, or good citizenship."

"I don't see what you can do in that line," objected Mrs. Curtiss.

"You forget that we have votes now," said Aunt Milly. "Which we can use with our influence, to secure good trustees, one of them being a woman; we can keep in sympathetic touch with the teachers and pupils; we are organizing school fairs and games which we think may be the best way to teach the children the first principles of co-operation and team work; we are planning to give them a hot lunch, instead of ruining their digestions by having to eat dry, frozen food in the winter months; we see that the last half-hour of every school day is devoted to Bible study and religious instruction; and last winter, we got up a play and entertainment to raise money to provide good books for a library."

"As a general thing, the school house makes the best community centre and we are trying to make it comfortable and attractive, not only for that purpose, but for the benefit of the children as well."

"I can't see that the government has anything to do with the community," said Mrs. Curtiss.

"You are quite mistaken there, Katie," said Aunt Milly. "The business of the government is to give us protection by making and enforcing good laws, to give us help and service by assisting us to make roads, maintaining agricultural societies and agricultural extension work, and we must see to it that it gives us this service, and also more just and equitable legislation for the farmer than they are giving at present. For the past few months we have been studying the Farmers' Platform in the club and it certainly is an eye-opener to the most of us. Now, when we have the suffrage, we women must realize that a political responsibility is a tremendous moral responsibility and we must fit ourselves for it. I read an article not long ago which defined true politics as the right relation of human beings to each other, and which said that true politics had as much resemblance to the present-day article as a halo to a doughnut. The general shape is the same, and there the likeness ceases, and it is up to us women to transform the dirty, soggy doughnut of present-day politics into a glorious halo in the future."

"Good gracious, Aunt Milly," laughed Mrs. Curtiss. "That's a very big bite for a few obscure farm women to chew. You are without influence, none of you have any special talents or education, or even much time to devote to public work; I think I see you reforming the government in about a thousand years."

"Now that brings me to another reason why you should join us, and that is to strengthen the farmers' movement," said Aunt Milly. "The more members we have the stronger we will be to fight our battles, and let me tell you, there will be battles to fight if we farm folk are to hold our own against the moneyed interests. You can't pick up a paper but you will read of the activities of some big corporation or other getting ready for construction work after the war, but it is their own fortunes that they will be constructing, and they are fully organized for they well know the value of it. Did you ever hear the fable of the little bird sitting on a twig in the sunlight, preaching contentment to a poor harassed toad under a harrow. Now, we do not want to be in the position of the toad, but that is where we will be if we do not make preparations to safeguard ourselves and our families. You laugh at the idea of a few, poor, obscure farm women reforming the government, but as part of a great organization we can do our share, and we must never rest content until every farm man and woman, every boy and girl, are inside the association."

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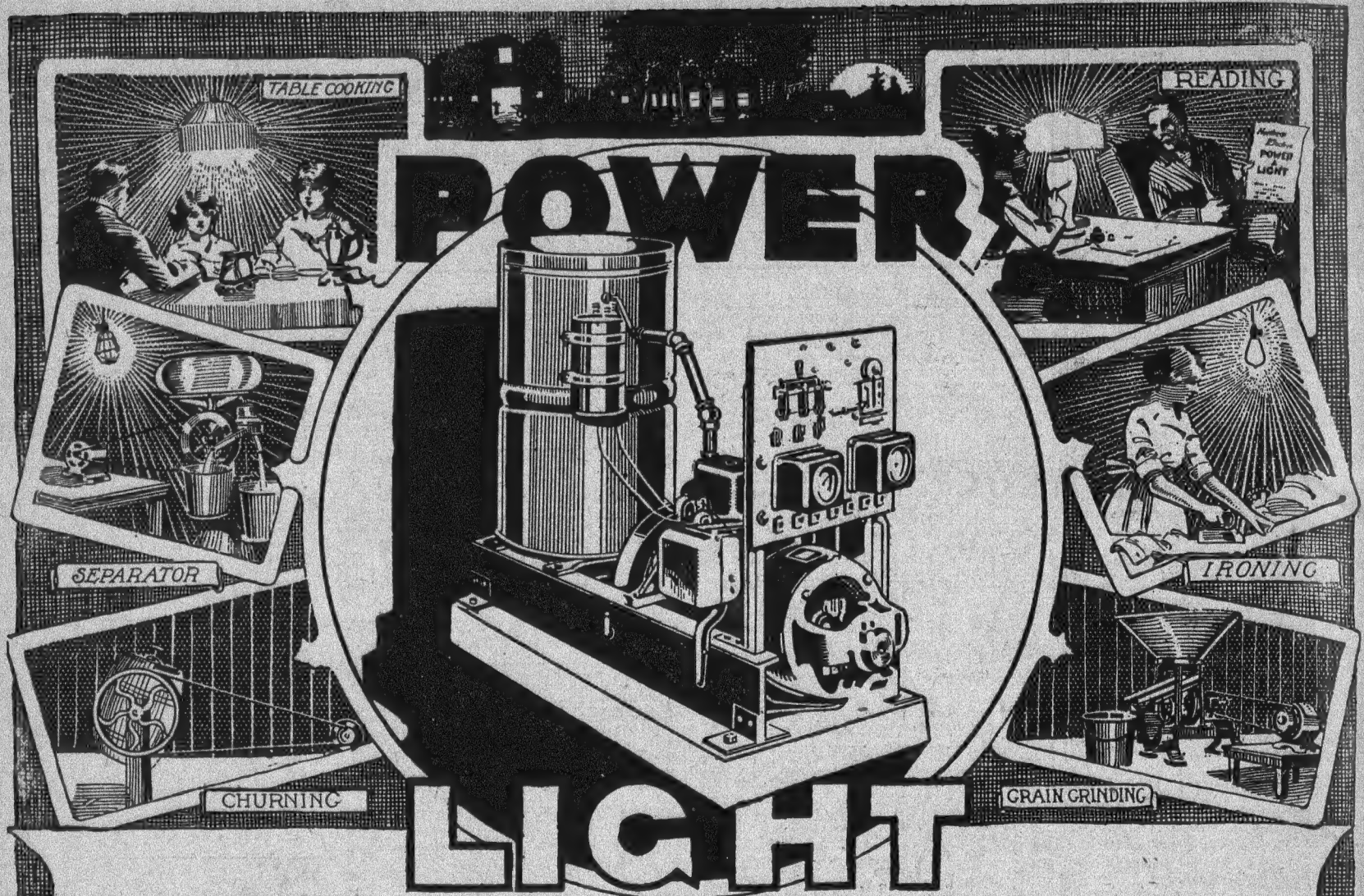
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